STAT

Nomenclature of Selected USSR Chemical Products 1949-1957

STAT

STAT

F O R E W O R D

This compilation is a list of USSR nomenclature commonly employed by the Soviet economy in the following fields of chemical industry: Dyestuffs, paints and varnishes, plastics, and rubber and asbestos products. Included are a large number of special enamels, varnishes, dopes, plastics, glues, dyes, etc., used in the aircraft, machine-building, motor vehicle, ship-building, electrical, textile, rubber products, consumer goods, and other industries.

It has been compiled from 55 Russian sources and is as comprehensive as possible. The chief sources of information used in the compilation were Soviet handbooks, scientific and technical textbooks, and some periodicals and newspapers. Coverage is more comprehensive in some fields than in others, while in no case is it claimed to be complete.

The list is intended primarily for purposes of identification and does not attempt to give a complete description, including all properties, of each item. It includes the transliterated Russian term followed, in order, by the English translation, the latest available state all-union standard (GOST) or earlier equivalents, a brief description, the primary uses of the product, and the source or sources.

For the benefit of the researcher the items in the compilation are alphabetized according to the modifying words of the nomenclature, but where this is not feasible (as under "Paints and Varnishes"), the items appear in alphabetical or numerical order according to the nomenclature itself. In this compilation nomenclature in a letter series will always precede that in a number series.

The list is generally limited to nomenclature directly related to chemical products produced or used in the USSR; however, some of the items listed have a universal application (as in the rubber series) but are included here for completeness.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Dyestuffs	1
II.	Paint and Varnish Products	64
	Enamels and Paints	64
	Varnishes	136
	Pigments	164
	Miscellaneous Paint and Varnish Products	172
III.	Plastics	190
IV.	Rubber and Asbestos Products	222
V.	Glues	246
VI.	Miscellaneous	253
	List of sources	255

DYESTUFFS

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Alizarin krasnyy O	Alizarin red O	TU MKhP 512-41	A brownish-yellow paste with	Used in mordant dyes and to produce a madder lake.	1
Alizarin krasnyy No 1-S	Alizarin red No 1-S	TU MKhP 1836-52	A homogeneous brownish-yellow powder with formula $C_{14}H_8O_4$		2
Alyy Zh dlya atsetatnogo shelka	Scarlet Zh for acetate silk	TU MKhP 2549-51	A homogeneous reddish-brown powder with formula $C_{16}H_{18}O_3N_4$		1
Azoamin alyy K	Azoamine scarlet K	ST 27-4587	A light yellow crystalline powder with formula $C_7H_8O_3N_2$		1
Azoamin alyy Zh (para-nitro-orto-toluidin)	Azoamine scarlet Zh (para-nitro-ortho-toluidine)	ST 27-4587 TU MKhP 656-41	A non-scaling homogeneous greenish-yellow paste with formula $C_7H_8O_2N_2$. Obtained by the methoxylation of dinitrochlorobenzene and by the subsequent reduction of the resultant dinitroanisole with an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide		1, 3
Azoamin alyy 2Zh	Azoamine scarlet 2Zh	TU MKhP 1408-48	A light gray monolithic product of crystalline structure with formula $C_6H_4Cl_2N$		1
Azoamin granat S (naftilamin-al'fa tekhnicheskiy)	Azoamine garnet S (naphthylamine-alpha commercial)	TU MKhP 375-47	A crystalline fusion, obtained by the reduction of nitronaphthalene-alpha, with a yellow to rose color (sometimes from gray-green or dark brown). The dyestuff is produced in 3 varieties. Content of		1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			alphanaphthylamine in varieties I, II, and III amounts to 99, 99, 97.5% respectively; solidification point of the dry product corresponds to 46, 45.4, and 44.4 degrees respectively. Formula is $C_{10}H_9N$.		
Azoamin granat Zh	Azoamine garnet Zh	ST 27-5948	A crystalline yellow-brown powder with formula $C_{14}H_{15}N_3$.		1
Azoamin korichnevyy O tekhnicheskiy	Azoamine brown commercial	ST 27-830	Yellow-brown crystals with formula $C_{13}H_{11}N_3$.		1
Azoamin krasnyy A (meta-nitro-para-toluidin)	Azoamine red A (meta-nitro-para-toluidine)	TU MKhP 247-40	A homogeneous non-scaling paste of color ranging from orange to brown with formula $C_7H_8O_2N_2$. Obtained by nitrating acetyl or formyl derivatives of para-toluidine with subsequent saponification.		1, 3
Azoamin krasnyy 2S	Azoamine red 2S	TU GAP U-112-51	A dark brown to light brown paste with formula $C_6H_5O_2N_2Cl$.		1
Azoamin krasnyy Zh (nitroanilin-para tekhnicheskiy)	Azoamine red Zh (nitro-aniline-para commercial)	GOST 4398-48	A finely crystalline product of a color ranging from light yellow to dark brown with formula $C_6H_6O_2N_2$.		1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Azoamin oranzhevyy K (nitroanilin-meta tekhnicheskiy)	Azoamine orange K (nitroaniline-meta commercial)	TU MKhP 153-40	A light yellow crystalline product, obtained by the reduction of dinitrobenzene-meta. The commercial product is produced in 2 varieties. Content of metanitroaniline in dry product I and II corresponds to 96.5% and 95.5% respectively. Formula is $C_6H_6O_2N_2$.		1, 3
Azoamin oranzhevyy O (nitroanilin-orto tekhnicheskiy)	Azoamine orange O (nitroaniline-ortho commercial)	TU MKhP 1550-47	A crystalline product of color ranging from light yellow to yellow-brown with formula $C_6H_6O_2N_2$.		1, 3
Azoamin rozovyy O (para-nitro-ortho-anisidin)	Azoamine rose O (para-nitro-ortho-anisidine)	ST 27-3928	A non-scaling yellow-green paste with formula $C_7H_8O_3N_2$. Comprises a triderivative benzene, in which amide, methoxyl, and nitryl occupy the positions 1, 2, 4 and which is obtained by nitrating ortho-anisidine.		1, 3
Azoamin siniy K	Azoamine blue K	TU MKhP 570-41	A homogeneous gray-to-brown paste with formula $C_{14}H_{16}N_2.HCl$		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Azosmin siniy S	Azosmine blue S	TU MKhP 2083-50	A homogeneous paste which is put out in 2 varieties.	Used in the production of azodyes.	1
Azosmin zheltyy O	Azosmine yellow O	VTU MKhP 2173-50	An oily clear yellow-to-brown liquid with formula C_6H_6NCl.		1
Azotol A tekhnicheskiy	Azotol A commercial	GOST 5454-50	A homogeneous yellow-rose powder with formula $C_{17}H_{13}O_2N$. Consists of an anilide of 2.3-oxynaphthoic acid, obtained by means of the condensation of 2.3 oxynaphthoic acid with aniline.		1, 3
Azotol ANF	Azotol ANF	TU MKhP 1898-48	A homogeneous gray-to-brown powder with formula $C_{21}H_{15}O_2N$.		1
Azotol KhA	Azotol KhA	VTU MKhP 2192-50	A homogeneous gray-to-brown powder with formula $C_{18}H_{14}O_3NCl$.		1
Azotol MNA	Azotol MNA	TU MKhP 2286-50	A yellow-green crystalline powder with formula $C_{17}H_{22}O_4N_2$.		1
Azotol OA	Azotol OA	TU MKhP 1459-47	A homogeneous dark brown-to-light brown powder with formula $C_{18}H_{15}O_3N$. Comprises 2-anisidide-2.3-oxynaphthoic acid.		1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Azotol OT (tekhnicheskiy)	Azotol OT (commercial)	TU MKhP 1548-47	A homogeneous yellow-to-brown powder with formula $C_{18}H_{15}O_2N$. Consists of an ortho-toluylide-2-oxy-3-carbocylic acid of naphthalene, obtained by the condensation of 2-oxy-3-carboylic acid of naphthalene with ortho-toluydene.		1, 3
Azotol PA (tekhnicheskiy)	Azotol PA (commercial)	TU MKhP 1736-48	A homogeneous gray-to-light brown powder with formula $C_{18}H_{15}O_3N$.		1, 3
Bordo 2S dlya atsetatnogo shelka	Claret 2S for acetate silk	TU MKhP 3432-52	A homogeneous gray powder with formula $C_{17}H_{19}O_4N_4Cl$.		1
Bordo toner R	Claret toner R		A variety of lake claret B.		4
Chernyy D dlya mekha	Black D for fur	GOST 5234-50	A fusion of fragments of light brown color (highest variety) or either fused fragments or crystalline powder of gray-violet color (I variety). Has formula $C_6H_8N_2$.		1
Diazol' alyy K	Diazole scarlet K	VTU MKhP 1875-52	A finely crystalline yellow substance with formula $(C_7H_7O_7N_3S)_2.ZnCl_2$.		1
Diazol' alyy 2Zh	Diazole scarlet 2Zh	TU MKhP 3431-52	A finely crystalline light yellow substance with formula $C_6H_4O_4N_2S_2Cl_2.ZnCl_2$.	Used for cold dyeing and printing.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Diazol' oranzhevyy O	Diazole orange O	TU MKhP 3068-52	A finely crystalline light yellow substance with formula $(C_6H_5O_6N_3S)_2 \cdot ZnCl_2$.		1
Diazol' rozovyy O	Diazole rose O	VTU MKhP 1874-52	A bright yellow paste with formula $C_{17}H_{12}O_9N_3S_2Na$.		1
Diazol' siniy O	Diazole blue O	TU MKhP 2398-52	A reddish-orange to light brown paste with formula $C_{13}H_{12}ONCl$.	Used to dye cotton and viscose fabrics, and also to print on these fabrics.	1
Dispergator NF	Dispersing agent NF	GOST 6848-54	An organic intermediate.		5
Ganza krasnyy B	Hansa red B		A variety of pigment claret.		4
Gelio krasnyy RMT	Helio red RMT		A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-naphthol with 1 molecule of 3-aminotoluol-6-sulfo acid. Is produced in the form of a barium salt. Has a bright scarlet color. Is quite resistant to the action of oil and alcohol. Has a low resistance to the action of water and organic solvents. Has a very high resistance to the action of light. Is completely non-resistant to the action of lime.	Can be used for production of nitroenamels.	4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
					55
Kislotnyy bordo 4S	Acid claret 4S	GOST 8131-56			
Kislotnyy chernyy BK	Acid black BK	TU 572-41	A homogeneous black powder, produced by mixing 52 parts of acid-blue-black with 38 parts of acid orange photostable and 10 parts of acid scarlet.	Used to dye course wool fibers, felt articles, and leather. In mixture with direct black is widely used to dye semi-wool fabrics.	1, 6, 7
Kislotnyy chernyy S	Acid black S	GOST 1345-53	A homogeneous black-brown powder with formula $C_{36}H_{23}O_6N_5S_2Na_2$. Consists of a disazo acid, formed by the union of diazotized 1-naphthylamine-3-sulfonate with alpha-naphthylamine, diazotized, by the diazotization of the resultant monoazo acid and the union of this 1-phenylnaphthylamine-8-sulfonate (phenyl-peri-acid).	In a 1-2% concentration this substance will dye wool and other animal fiber a dark blue color and with a 6-8% concentration a black color. It has good photostability. Therefore, it is used in large quantity to dye good quality woolen materials and for silk.	1, 6, 7, 8
Kislotnyy chernyy 2S	Acid Black 2S	VTU MKhP 2020-52	A homogeneous gray-black powder with formula $C_{23}H_{17}O_7N_4SNa$.		1
Kislotnyy chernyy 3S	Acid black 3S	TU MKhP 1989-49	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{22}H_{14}O_6N_4SNaCl$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy fioletovyy S	Acid violet S	TU 667-41	A bluish-violet powder without foreign substances with formula $C_{39}H_{40}O_6N_3S_2Na$. Consists of a triphenylmethanyl acid, formed during the oxidizing condensation with the dimethylaniline producto of the condensation of 2 molecules of ethylbenzylaniline-sulfonate with 1 molecule of formaldehyde. Is issued in the form of a monosodium salt.	Used in the textile and polygraphic industries and in crayon production.	1, 6
Kislotnyy chistogoluboy Z	Acid bright azure Z	ST 27-5915	A homogeneous gray-green powder with formula $C_{27}H_{31}N_2O_6S_2Na$. Is a triphenylmethane dye, formed by the oxidation of the condensation product of 1 molecule of benzaldehyde-2, 4-disulfonate with 2 molecules of diethylaniline.		1, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy chistogoluboy antrakhinonovyy Z	Acid anthraquinone bright azure Z	TU GAP U-35-50	A dark blue powder with formula $C_{20}H_{13}O_5N_2SNa$.	Used to dye wool.	1
Kislotnyy goluboy O	Acid azure O	TU MKhP 567-41	A homogeneous blue color with formula $C_{37}H_{35}O_6N_2S_2Na$. This acid dye belongs to the class of triphenylmethane dyes. Is formed by the condensation of benzaldehydedisulfonate (1, 2, 4) with 2 molecules of ethylbenzylaniline.	Used in the polygraphic industry and for production of crayons.	1, 6
Kislotnyy goluboy Z	Acid azure Z	VTU MKhP 1992-49	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{18}H_{15}O_8N_3S_2Na_2$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom bordo S	Acid chrome claret S	TU MKhP 1975-50	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{17}H_{10}O_6N_2SNa_2$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom chernyy B	Acid chrome black B	TU MKhP 2569-51	A homogeneous black powder. A mixed dye, consisting of acid chrome dark blue 3K, acid chrome dark green S, and acid chrome yellow K.	Used for dyeing with subsequent chroming.	1
Kislotnyy khrom chernyy K	Acid chrome black K	VTU MKhP 1657-47	A homogeneous nonscaling black paste with formula $C_{16}H_9O_9N_4SNa$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy khrom chernyy N	Acid chrome black N	TU MKhP 1150-44	A homogeneous nonscaling black paste with formula $C_{27}H_{18}O_7N_4S$. Consists of a mordant disazo dye, obtained by the union of diazosalicylic acid with alpha-naphthyl-amine and the subsequent union of monoazo dye with Neville-Winter acid (1,4-naphthosulfonate.)		1, 6
Kislotnyy khrom chernyy O	Acid chrome black O	GOST 5693-51	A homogeneous brownish-black powder with formula $C_{23}H_{14}O_9N_6SNa_2$. Consists of a mordant disazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized anthranilic acid with 1 molecule of 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonate (I-acid) and the subsequent union of the monoazo dye obtained therefrom with a molecule of diazotized 4-nitro-2-amino-phenol. The dye has good stability.	Used to dye wool, silk, and to print on silk.	1, 6, 7
Kislotnyy khrom chernyy S	Acid chrome black S	TU MKhP 313-41	A homogeneous nonscaling black paste with formula $C_{20}H_{12}O_7N_3SNa$. Consists of a mordant monoazo dye, formed by the diazotization of 1,2,4-aminonaphtholsulfonate, by the nitrating of the diazo		1, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			compound obtained in the sixth place, and the union of the nitrodiazonaphthol-sulfonate 6,1,2,4 with beta-naphthol.		
Kislotnyy khrom fioletovyy K	Acid chrome violet K	VTU MKhP 2036-49	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{16}H_{11}O_5N_2SNa$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom fioletovyy 2K	Acid chrome violet 2K	VTU MKhP 2330-50	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{16}H_9O_{11}N_5S_3Na_3$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom fioletovyy 2S	Acid chrome violet 2S	TU GAP U-156-51	A homogeneous grayish-violet powder with formula $C_{30}H_{26}O_9SNa$.	Used to print on natural silk.	1
Kislotnyy khrom korichnevyy K	Acid chrome brown K	GOST 6046-51	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{12}H_9O_8N_6SNa$. Consists of a mordant monoazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized picramic acid with 1 molecule of metaphenylene diamine-sulfonate. Possesses very good stability.	Used to dye wool, silk, and leather.	1, 6, 7
Kislotnyy khrom korichnevyy 3K	Acid chrome brown 3K	TU MKhP 475-41	A homogeneous black-brown powder with formula $C_{26}H_{14}O_{12}N_6S_2Na_4$. Consists of a mordant trisazo dye, formed by		1, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			the union of diazotized paranitroaniline-ortho-sulfonate with salicylic acid, followed by the deoxidation of the nitroazo dye received from this into an amino-azo dye, by the oxidation of 2 molecules of the amino-azo compound calcium hypochlorite mixture in trisazo dye and the conversion of the calcium salt of the trisazo dye in sodium salt by the free acid of the dye.		
Kislotnyy khrom korichnevyy O	Acid chrome brown O	TU GAP U-166-51	A homogeneous dark red powder with formula $C_{20}H_{16}O_5N_4S$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom korichnevyy Zh	Acid chrome brown Zh	TU MKhP 165-40	A homogeneous dark red powder with formula $C_{23}H_{15}O_6N_3SNa_2$. Consists of a mordant monoazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized orthoaminobenzoic acid (anthranilic acid) with 1 molecule phenyl-2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonate (phenylgamma acid).		1, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy khrom rubinovyy Zh	Acid chrome ruby Zh	TU MKhP 3522-52	A homogeneous reddish-brown powder with formula $C_{26}H_{16}O_{15}N_4S_3Na_4$.	Used to dye wool fiber.	2
Kislotnyy khrom sinyy K	Acid chrome blue K	TU MKhP 1970-49	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{16}H_9O_{12}N_2S_3Na_3$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom siniyy 2K	Acid chrome blue 2K	TU MKhP 2047-50	A brown-black powder with formula $C_{16}H_9O_{12}N_5S_2Na_2$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom sinechernyy K	Acid chrome blue-black K	TU MKhP 1789-49	A black powder with formula $C_{16}H_9O_8N_2S_2Na_2Cl$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom temnosiniy 3K	Acid chrome dark blue 3K	TU MKhP 1842-48	A homogeneous black powder with a reddish tinge with the formula $C_{16}H_9O_8N_2S_2Na_2Cl$.	Used to dye animal fibers with subsequent chroming.	1
Kislotnyy khrom temnozelenyy S	Acid chrome dark green S	TU MKhP 3611-52	A brown-black powder with formula $C_{16}H_9O_{12}N_5S_2Na_2$.		1
Kislotnyy khrom zelenyy S	Acid chrome green S	TU MKhP 3209-52	A homogeneous greenish-black powder with formula $C_{29}H_{15}O_{18}N_8S_4Na_5$.	Used to dye wool and to print on natural silk.	1
Kislotnyy khrom zelenyy Zh	Acid chrome green Zh	TU MKhP 3208-52	A homogeneous greenish-black powder with formula $C_{29}H_{15}O_{18}N_8S_4Na_5$.	Used for printing on natural silk.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy khrom zheltyy N	Acid chrome yellow N	TU MKhP 583-41	A homogeneous yellow-brown powder with formula $C_{13}H_8O_6N_2SNa_2$. Consists of a mordant monoazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized sulfanilic acid with 1 molecule of salicylic acid in a weak alkaline medium.	Used to dye wool and silk with a yellow color of good stability.	2
Kislotnyy korichnevyy K dlya kozhi	Acid brown K for leather	TU MKhP 3131-52	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{28}H_{16}O_{16}N_9S_2Na$.	Used to dye natural silk, wool, and leather a brown color.	2
Kislotnyy korichnevyy K	Acid brown K	GOST 6004-51	A homogeneous dark gray powder with a brownish tone with formula $C_{23}H_{17}O_7N_4SNa$.	Used mainly to dye woolen fibers.	1
Kislotnyy korichnevyy K dlya kozhi	Acid brown K for leather	TU MKhP 1850-49	A homogeneous non-stratifying paste of dark brown color with formula $C_{28}H_{16}O_{15}N_6S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye leather.	1
Kislotnyy korichnevyy 3K klya kozhi	Acid brown 3K for leather	TU GAP 195-51	A homogeneous gray powder with formula $C_{22}H_{14}O_{11}N_6S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye leather a brown color.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy krasnyy N	Acid red N	TU MKhP 1993-49	A reddish-brown powder		1
Kislotnyy krasnyy S	Acid red S	ST 27-5904	A dark red solution with formula $C_{20}H_{11}O_{10}N_2S_3Na_3$. Consists of a monoazo dye, formed by the union of a molecule of diazotized 1-naphthylamine-4-sulfonate (naphthionic acid) with a molecule of disodium salt 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate (R-salts).	Used in the food industry after required processing.	1, 6
Kislotnyy krasnyy 2S	Acid red 2S	TU MKhP 3588-52	A homogeneous brown powder with formula $C_{20}H_{12}O_7N_2S_2Na_2$, obtained by diazotizing naphthionate and combining the diazo compound in an alkaline medium with 1,4-naphthol-sulfo acid.	Used to dye wool and silk.	1, 7
Kislotnyy Krasnyy 4S	Acid red 4S	GOST 8131-56			55
Kislotnyy krasnyy Zh	Acid red Zh	VTU MKhP 1851-48	A homogeneous dark red powder with formula $C_{20}H_{13}O_4N_2SNa$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy krasnyy 2Zh	Acid red 2Zh	TU 1840-48	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{22}H_{14}O_7N_4S_2Na_2$. Consists of a disazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized para-amino-azo-benzene with 1 molecule of 2-hydroxy-6,8-disulfonate of naphthalene (G-salt).		1, 6
Kislotnyy odnokhrom korichnevyy 2S	Acid monochrome brown 2S	TU MKhP 1619-47	A homogeneous nonsealing dark brown paste with formula $C_{16}H_9O_9N_4SNa$. Consists of a monoazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized picramic acid with 1 molecule of 2-naphthol-6-sulfonate (Schäffer salts).		1, 6
Kislotnyy odnokhrom korichnevyy Z	Acid monochrome brown Z	VTU MKhP 2587-51	A dark brown paste with formula $C_{12}H_9O_5N_6Cl$.		1
Kislotnyy odnokhrom olivkovyy Zh	Acid monochrome olive Zh	GOST 6539-53	A homogeneous dark gray paste with formula $C_{14}H_{11}O_7N_5$. Consists of a mordant monoazo dye, formed by the diazotization of picramic acid and the union of the diazo-picramic acid with acet-para-amino-phenol.		1, 6, 8

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy odnokhrom oranzhevyy 3K	Acid monochrome orange 3K	TU MKhP 2044-49	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{13}H_8O_5N_3Cl$.		1
Kislotnyy odnokhrom siniy Z	Acid monochrome blue Z	TU MKhP 2332-50	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{18}H_{11}O_6N_3Cl_3SNa$.		1
Kislotnyy prochno-krasnyy E	Acid stable red				7
Kislotnyy siniy K	Acid blue K	GOST 4811-49	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{33}H_{23}O_6N_5S_2Na_2$. Consists of a disazo acid, obtained by the union of 1 molecule of diazo-methanilic acid with 1 molecule of alpha-naphthylamine in a mineral-acid medium and with the subsequent union of diazotized monoazo acid with 1 molecule of tolyl-peri-acid in an acetic acid medium. Possesses good stability.	Used to dye wool and semiwool in a dark blue color.	1, 6, 7
Kislotnyy siniy 2K	Acid blue 2K	GOST 1197-41	A homogeneous dark blue powder with formula $C_{26}H_{16}O_{10}N_3S_3Na_3$ Consists	Used to dye wool and silk.	1, 6, 7

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			of an acid, formed by the union of 1-amino-8-naphthol-3,6 disulfonate (Ash-acid) with phenyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulfonate (phenyl-peri-acid).		
Kislotnyy siniy Z	Acid blue Z	TU MKhP 2019-49	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{33}H_{23}O_6N_5S_2Na_2$.		1
Kisl Kislotnyy sinevato-chernyy K	Acid blue-black K	TU GAP 196-51	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{32}H_{21}O_7N_5S_2Na_2$.		1
Kislotnyy sine-chernyy antrakhinonovyy S	Acid blue-black anthraquinone S	ST 27-5917	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{26}H_{16}O_9N_2S_2Na_2$. Consists of a mordant dye, formed by the sulfonation of dianiline purpurin.		1, 6
Kislotnyy temno-goluboy Z	Acid dark azure Z	TU MKhP 3429-52	A dark brown powder with formula $C_{35}H_{26}O_7N_4S_2$.	Used to dye wool	1
Kislotnyy yarkooran-zhevyy Zh	Acid bright orange Zh	TU 541-41	A homogeneous orange powder with formula $C_{16}H_{11}O_4N_2SNa$. Consists of a monoazo dye, formed by the diazotizing of 1 molecule of aniline and the combination with 1 molecule of 2-naphthol-6-sulfo acid in an alkaline medium.	Used in the polygraphic industry and in crayon production.	1, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kislotnyy zelenyy Zh	Acid green Zh	VTU MKhP 2125-49	A homogeneous bronzing powder of dark color with a greenish shade with formula $C_{31}H_{33}O_6N_2S_2Na$.	Used to dye wool and natural silk.	1
Kislotnyy zelenyy ZhM	Acid green ZhM	TU MKhP 3123-52	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{17}H_{11}O_8N_4Cr \cdot H_2O$.	Used to dye animal fiber.	2
Kislotnyy zelenyy ZZh	Acid green ZZh	TU MKhP 3129-52	A greenish-black powder with formula $C_{30}H_{15}O_{15}N_3S_3FeNa_4$.	Used for production of varnishes for coating wallpaper.	2
Kislotnyy zheltyy K	Acid yellow K	TU 163-40	A homogeneous brownish-yellow powder with formula $C_{32}H_{24}O_8N_8S_2Na_2$. Consists of a disazo dye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of tetrazotized benzidine disulfonate with 2 molecules of phenyl-methyl-pyrazolone.		1, 6
Kislotnyy zheltyy metanilovyy K	Acid methanyl yellow K	TU MKhP 1157-44	A homogeneous dark orange paste with formula $C_{18}H_{14}O_3N_3SNa$. Consists of a monoazo dye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized sulfanilic acid with 1 molecule of diphenylamine.	Used for the production of mastic and finely ground pigments.	1, 6

Kongo krasnyy AT	Congo red AT	TU MKhP 478-41	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{32}H_{22}O_6N_6S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fibers and paper pulp.	1
Korichnevyy RD dlya mekha	Brown RD for fur	TU MKhP 1954-49	A mixture dyestuff, consisting of resorcin (45%) and paraphenylenediamine (55%). Is a grayish-brown powder.		1
Korichnevyy R2D dlya mekha	Brown R2D for fur	TU MKhP 1955-49	A mixture dyestuff, consisting of resorcin (66%) and paraphenylenediamine (34%).		1
Korichnevyy T dlya mekha	Brown T for fur	ST 27-4775	A crystalline product, light-brown in color, with formula $C_7H_{10}N_2$.		1
Krasitel' 4-Zh	Dyestuff 4-Zh		A green azodye.	Used to color fabrics.	9
Kubovyy goluboy K	Vat azure K	TU MKhP 2547-51	A homogeneous blue-black powder with formula $C_{28}H_{12}O_4N_2Cl_2$.	Used to dye cotton and viscose goods.	1
Kubovyy krasnyy KKh	Vat red KKh	ST 27-5907	A 1,2-anthraquinonaphthacridon obtained by the interaction of 1 molecule of beta-naphthylamine and 1 molecule of 1-chloro-anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid with the subsequent completion of a new intermediate six-membered ring.	Used to dye cotton.	3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kubovyy siniy K	Vat blue K	GOST 6849-54	A dye.		5
Kubovyy siniy O	Vat blue O		A dye.	May be used in the production of colored rubber products.	10
Kubovyy yarkofioletovyy K	Vat bright violet K	GOST 7905-56 (paste); GOST 7993-56 (powder)	A substance, consisting of a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances.	Used to produce prints on cotton fabrics.	1, 54
Kubovyy yarkooranzhevyy KKh	Vat bright orange KKh	TU GAP U-62-51 (GOST 7577-55 - in powder form)	A watery paste, consisting of a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances.	Used to produce prints on cotton fabrics	1, 52
Kubovyy yarkozelenyy S	Vat bright green S	TU GAP U-235-51	A dimethoxy-derivative of dibenzanthrone, consisting of a watery paste, a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances, with formula $C_{36}H_{20}O_4$.	Used to produce prints on cotton fabrics	1, 3
Kubovyy yarkozelenyy Zh	Vat bright green Zh	GOST 7576-55	A homogeneous dark green to black powder or paste.	In powder form is used to dye cotton fabric and as a paste for printing on cotton fabric.	1, 5, 52
Kubovyy zolotistozheltyy KKh	Vat golden-yellow KKh	GOST 7906-56	A paste	Used for printing	54

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kubovyy zolotisto-sheltyy ZhKh	Vat golden-yellow ZhKh	VTU GAP U-24-50 (powder); TU MKhP 3247-52 (paste)	A yellow powder or a yellow watery paste with formula $C_{24}H_{12}O_2$. In the latter form, with water, also includes subsidiary substances.	In powder form is used to dye cotton fabrics and in paste form is used to print on and also to dye fabric.	1
Lak T	Lake T		A cresol-glyptal lake, formed from a solution of glyptal resin (80% in wt) mixed cold with a solution of cresol-formaldehyde resin (20% in wt) and mixed with cobalt desiccants (from 0.2 g metal to 100 g oil, introduced into the composition of the resin).		1
Lak alyy S	Lake Scarlet S	TU MKhP 2268-50	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{17}H_9O_6N_2S_2BaNa$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak alyy S	Lake scarlet S	GOST 7437-55	A homogeneous bluish-red powder with formula $C_{17}H_9O_9N_2S_2Na_3$. Consists of a sodium salt of monoazo dye formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized anthranilic acid with 1 molecule of R-salt (2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate). Has good photostability and a limited stability in the production of colored rubber products. Is insoluble in water, oil, and alcohol, and is stable in temperatures up to 150 degrees.	Used for the production of typographic and lithographic dyes, dyes for wallpaper, oil enamels, nitrocellulose lacquer, and paints for rubber articles and plastics.	1, 6, 7, 10
Lak bordo B	Lake claret B		A lake azodye, formed by a combination of 1 molecule of beta-hydronaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 2-naphthylamine-1-sulfo acid. Generally put out in the form of a calcium and manganese salt. Color of this pigment is chestnut brown. Possesses a very photostability and is also resistant to the action of water, oil, alcohol, and organic solvents.	Used in the polygraphic and crayon industries. Due to its resistance to the action of organic solvents, it can also be used for the pigmentation of nitroenamels.	1, 4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak bordo SK	Lake claret SK	GOST 5692-51	A homogeneous bluish-red powder with formula $(C_{20}H_{13}O_4N_2S)_2Ca$. Consists of a potash salt of monoazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized alphanaphthylamine with 1 molecule of azurinic acid (1-naphthol-5-sulfonate). Has a limited stability in the production of colored rubber products.	Used for the painting of rubber articles, for the production of wallpaper paints and crayons, and for other purposes.	1, 6, 7, 10
Lak bordo ZhKB	Lake claret ZhKB	TU GAP U-201-51	A homogeneous bluish-red powder with formula $C_{21}H_{12}O_6N_2SCa$.	Used in the paint and varnish industry	1
Lak bordo ZhM	Lake claret ZhM	TU MKhP 3427-52	A homogeneous violet powder with formula $C_{21}H_{12}O_6N_2SMn$.	Used in the paint and varnish industry	1
Lak krasnyy B	Lake red B	TU MKhP 3430-52	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{22}H_{20}O_{12}N_6S_2Ba$. Consists of a barium salt of the azodye, obtained from paranitraniline-ortho-sulfo acid and beta-naphthol.	Used in the polygraphic and crayon industries	1, 7

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak krasnyy S	Lake red S	TU MKhP 3386-52	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{40}H_{26}O_8N_4SBa$. Is formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized 2-naphthylamine-1-sulfonate (Tobias acid) with 1 molecule of beta-naphthol in a pulverized medium. Its resistance to the action of water, lime, oil, and alcohol is good and to the action of light average.	Used in the polygraphic, wallpaper, and crayon industries.	2, 4, 6, 7
Lak krasnyy SB	Lake red SB		The barium salt of lake red S. Photostability is good.		4
Lak krasnyy SBK	Lake red SBK	TU MKhP 2091-49	A homogeneous red powder with formula $C_{20}N_{13}O_4N_2SBa_{\frac{1}{2}}$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1
Lak krasnyy SK	Lake red SK		The calcium salt of Lake red S. Photostability is good.		4
Lak krasnyy Ts	Lake red Ts		This is another designation for lake red Zh and ZhB. (see below)		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak krasnyy Zh	Lake red Zh	A lake azodye,	A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-naphthol with 1 molecule of 6-chlorine-3-toluidine-4-sulfo acid. Has a bright red color with a yellowish tinge. Resistant to the action of water, lime, and oil; quite resistant to the action of alcohol.	Used in the form of barium and calcium salts in the polygraphic and paint and varnish industries and also for the production of crayons and paints for rubber articles and plastics.	4,7
Lak krasnyy ZhB	Lake red ZhB		The barium salt of lake red Zh. Photostability is good. Has been shown to have a limited stability in the production of colored rubber products.		4, 10
Lak krasnyy prozrachnyy SB	Lake clear red SB	TUMKhP 2092-49	A homogeneous bluish-red powder with formula $C_{20}H_{13}O_4NS_2Ba$. Besides barium salt contains a small quantity of calcium salt.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1
Lak krasnyy prozrachnyy SK	Lake clear red SK	TU MKhP 2658-51	A red powder with formula $C_{20}H_{13}O_4N_2SCa_{\frac{1}{2}}$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak osnovnoy siniy K	Lake primary blue K	VTU MKhP 2605-51	A homogeneous dark blue powder, a complex salt.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1
Lak rubinovyy SK	Lake ruby SK	GOST 7436-55	A homogeneous red powder or paste with formula $C_{18}H_{12}O_6N_2SCa$. Is produced in two varieties: A - powder, B - paste. Consists of a photostable potash lake, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized para-toluidine-meta-sulfonate with 1 molecule of beta-oxynaphthoic acid. Photostability is rather high. Also resistant to the action of water, lime, oil, alcohol, and organic solvents. Is produced in the form of sodium, calcium, and barium salts.	Used in the paint and varnish industry. Also used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 4, 6, 11, 51
Lak rubinovyy ZhK	Lake ruby ZhK	TU MKhP 2669-51	A homogeneous yellowish-red powder with formula $C_{17}H_9O_6N_2ClMe$ (Me may be replaced by Ba or Ca). Consists of a lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-hydronaphthoic acid with	Used in the polygraphic, paint and varnish, and rubber industries and also in the production of crayons.	1, 4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			1 molecule of 4-amino-toluol-3-sulfo acid. Photostability is rather high. Also resistant to the action of water, lime, oil, alcohol, and organic solvents. Is produced in the form of sodium, calcium, and barium salts,		
Lak yarkokrasnyy A	Lake bright red A	TU MKhP 3107-52	A homogeneous raspberry-colored powder, consisting of a mixture of barium salts of two monoazodyes; $C_{24}H_{15}O_9N_3Cl_2S_2Ba$ and $C_{24}H_{17}O_8N_3S_2Ba$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	2
Lak yarkokrasnyy 2SN	Lake bright red 2SN	TU MKhP 2822-51	A homogeneous bright red powder with formula $C_{24}H_{15}O_9N_3S_2Cl_2Ba$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1
Lak yarkooranzhevyy Zh	Lake bright orange Zh	TU MKhP 2270-50	A homogeneous orange powder with formula $C_{32}H_{22}O_8N_4S_2Ba$.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1
Leukotrop O	Leucotrope O	TU 538-41	A phenyldimethyl benzylammonium chloride, formed by the condensation of dimethyl aniline with benzyl chloride.		6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Litol' krasnyy 3BN	Lithol red 3BN		A variety of lake red S.		4
Litol' krasnyy R	Lithol red R		A variety of lake red S.		4
Litol' krasnyy RBK	Lithol red RBK		A variety of lake red S.		4
Litol' krasnyy RTsK	Lithol red RTsK		A variety of lake red S.		4
Litol' oranzhevyy RN	Lithol orange RN		Another designation for pigment scarlet 2Zh (see below).		4
Litol' rubinovyy BK	Lithol ruby BK		A variety of lakquer ZhK or of lakqurubyuby SK.		4
Lithol' rubinovyy GK	Lithol ruby GK		A variety of lakquer ruby ZhK or of lakquer ruby SK.		4
Litol' rubinovyy ZhK	Lithol ruby ZhK				4
Litol' sharlakh B	Lithol scarlet B		A variety of pigment claret.		4
Litol' sharlakh RN	Lithol scarlet RN		A variety of pigment claret.		4
Litol' sharlakh RRL	Lithol scarlet RRL		A variety of pigment claret.		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Monastral' siniy B	Monastral blue B		A commercial variety of copper phthalocyanin.		4
Monastral' siniy BK	Monastral blue BK		A commercial variety of copper phthalocyanin.		4
Monastral' siniy BZh	Monastral blue BZh		A commercial variety of copper phthalocyanin.		4
Monastral' siniy KTsB	Monastral blue KTsB		A commercial variety of copper phthalocyanin.		4
Naftilamin bordo B	Naphthylamine claret B	ST 27-3248	A monoazo pigment, formed by the union of diazotized naphthylamine-alpha with naphthol-beta and containing a filler of sodium sulfate.		6
Osnovnoy fioletovyy K	Basic violet K	TU MKhP 3133-52	A course heterogeneous blue-violet powder with formula $C_{24}H_{29}ON_3$.	Used to produce tracing paper, typewriter ribbons, and fountain pen ink.	2
Osnovnoy fioletovyy K	Basic violet K	GOST 4567-49	A homogeneous finely-ground powder with a greenish-bronze tone with formula $C_{24}H_{28}N_3Cl$. Is a water soluble organic dye, consisting of a mixture of tetra-, penta-, or hexamethyl derivatives of rosaniline,	Used mainly in the production of tracing pencils, typewriter ribbons, and inks.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			obtained by means of the oxidation of dimethylaniline in the presence of cuprous salts.		
Osnovnoy korichnevyy 2K (iz otkhodov mekhovogo) korichnevogo T	Basic brown 2K (from fur waste) of brown T	TU 443-41	An organic dye, consisting of a mixture of mono- and disazo dyes, obtained by the combination of diazotized metatoluylenediamine sulfate with metatoluylenediamine.	Used in the tanning and stationary industries.	1, 3
Osnovnoy korichnevyy No 1818	Basic brown No 1818	OST 1818	A disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized hydrochloride of metatoluylenediamine with 2 molecules of hydrochloride of metatoluylenediamine.		3
Osnovnoy siniy K	Basic blue K	TU MKhP 2457-50	A crystalline green powder with a bronze shade with formula $C_{29}H_{32}N_3Cl$.	Used to dye paper.	1
Osnovnoy zheltyy K	Basic yellow K	TU MKhP 2425-50	A homogeneous brown powder with formula $C_{15}H_{16}N_3Cl$.	Used to dye paper.	1
Paranitroanilin krasnyy NK	Para-red NK	ST 27-2589	A monoazo pigment formed by the union of diazotized		6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			paranitroaniline with beta-naphthol and containing calcium fillers ($CaCO_3$, $CaSO_4$)		
Permanent bordo F2R	Permanent claret F2R		An azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of orthotoluidide of beta-hydroxynaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 5-nitro-2-tpluidine		4
Permanent bordo F3R	Permanent claret F3R		An azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of naphthalide of beta-hydroxynaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 5-nitro-2-anisidine.		4
Permanent bordo R	Permanent claret R		A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-naphthol with 1 molecule of 4-methoxy-3-aminotoluol-6-sulfo acid. Is produced in the form of a barium salt. Has a good photostability, is stable under the action of water,		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			is moderately resistant to the action of oil and alcohol, and is not stable under the action of lime.		
Permanent krasnyy B	Permanent red B		A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-hydronaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 4-chloraniline-3-sulfo acid. Has a bluish-red color with good photostability and stability to the action of solvents. Is put out in the form of calcium or barium salts.		4
Permanent krasnyy F2R	Permanent red F2R		An azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of anilide of beta-hydroxynaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 2,5-dichloraniline.		4
Permanent krasnyy F3R	Permanent red F3R		Formed by precipitating permanent red B with barium chloride in the presence of resin soap.		4
Permanent F4R	Permanent red F4R		An azopigment, formed by		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			the combination of 1 molecule of 5-chlorine, 2-toluidide of beta-hydroxynaphthoid acid with 1 molecule of 5-chloro-2-toluidine.		
Permanent krasnyy F5R	Permanent red F5R		A variety of lake ruby ZhK or lake ruby SK.		4
Permanent krasnyy F6R	Permanent red F6R		A variety of lake ruby ZhK or lake ruby SK		4
Permanent krasnyy R	Permanent red R		Another designation for pigment scarlet Zh (see below).		4
Permanent krasnyy 2B	Permanent red 2B		A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-hydronaphthoic acid-4-aminotoluol-5-sulfo acid. Pigment has a bright scarlet color. Photostability is good.		4
Permanent krasnyy 6B	Permanent red 6B		A lake azodye, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of beta-naphthol with 1 molecule of 4-phenetidine-3-sulfo acid.		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Permanent krasnyy 6R	Permanent red 6R		A variety of lake ruby ZhK or a lake ruby 8K.		4
Permanent rubinovyy FBash	Permanent ruby FBash		An azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of 4-chlorine, 2-toluidide of beta-hydroxynaphthoic acid with 1 molecule of 4-chloro-2-toluidine.		4
Pigment alyy N	Pigment claret N	GOST 7291-54	A bright red powder with formula $C_{17}H_{12}O_3N_3$. Has limited stability in the production of colored rubber products.	Used in the polygraphic industry.	1, 10
Pigment alyy Zh	Pigment scarlet Zh	TU 1606-47	A homogeneous nonscaling red-orange paste with formula $C_{16}H_{10}O_3N_3Cl$. Is a monoazo dye formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized para-nitro-ortho-chloraniline with 1 molecule of beta-naphthol. Has very high resistance to the action of light, water, and lime, average resistance to the action of alcohol and oil, and moderate resistance to the action of solvents.	Used in the polygraphic and paint and varnish industries and in the production of crayons and plastics.	1, 4, 6

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pigment alyy 2Zh	Pigment scarlet 2Zh		Has a very clear reddish-orange color and is formed by the union of 1 molecule of beta-naphthol with 1 molecule of 2.4-dinitroaniline. Has a very high resistance to the action of water, light, and lime, an average resistance to the action of alcohol and oil, and a moderate resistance to the action of solvents.		4
Pigment krasnyy Kh	Pigment red Kh		Has a yellow-red color, good photostability. Has good resistance to the action of water and lime. Will dissolve in alcohol and oil.	Widely used for production of oil paints.	4
Pigment krasnyy S	Pigment red S	GOST 7196-54	A homogeneous red paste with bluish tinge, consisting of a mixed dyestuff produced by mixing 2 pigments; red ($C_{16}H_{11}O_3N_3$) and blue tinge ($C_{32}H_{20}O_{12}N_6S_2Ba$). Formed by the union of diazotized paranitroaniline with beta-naphthol and 2-naphthol-7-sulfonate (in the amount	Widely used for production of oil paints. Also used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 4, 6, 11, 49

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			of 10% for beta-naphthol) with the subsequent treatment with barium chloride. Has good photostability. Has good resistance to the action of water and lime. Will appreciably dissolve in alcohol and oil.		
Pigment krasnyy Zh	Pigment red Zh	GOST 7195-54	A homogeneous red powder or paste with formula $C_{16}H_{11}O_3N_3$. Calcium carbonate and calcium sulfate are used as fillers. Has an orange-red color and is obtained by the combination of the diazo compound paranitroaniline with beta-naphthol.	Used in the paint and varnish and crayon industries. Also used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 7, 11, 49
Pigment lak krasnyy Ts	Pigment lake red Ts		Another designation for lake red Zh and ZhB (see above).		4
Pigment oranzhevyy Zh	Pigment orange Zh		A yellow-orange azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of 1-phenyl, 3-methyl, 5-pyrazolone with 1 molecule of 3,3'-dichlorbenzidine.	Used for production of colored rubber products.	4, 10
Pigment rubinovyy N	Pigment ruby N		Has limited stability in the production of colored rubber products.		10

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pigment siniy K	Pigment blue K	TU MKhP 2406-50	A homogeneous dark blue color with formula $C_{50}H_{40}N_8O_8$.	Used in the rubber industry.	1
Pigment zelenyy B	Pigment green B		An olive-green nitroso pigment dye, formed by the complex union of iron with nitroso-beta-naphthol. Has a very high covering capacity, intensity, and resistance to the action of light and the atmosphere. Is insoluble in water and in the regular organic solvents, and is very stable under the action of alkalies in a cold state. Acids will dissolve it.		4
Pigment sheltyy K	Pigment yellow K		An orange azopigment, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of 1-phenyl, 3-methyl, 5-pyrazolone with 1 molecule of o-toluidine.		4
Pigment sheltyy Zh	Pigment yellow Zh		A dye, suitable for the production of colored rubber products.		10

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pigment zheltyy svetoprochnyy Ay	Pigment yellow photostable A	TU 170-40	A photostable pigment, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized meta-nitro-paratoluidine with 1 molecule of the anilide of acetoacetic acid.		6
Pigment zheltyy svetoprochnyy By	Pigment yellow photostable B	TU 170-40	A photostable pigment, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized meta-nitro-paratoluidine with 1 molecule of the anilide of acetoacetic acid.		6
Pigment zheltyy svetoprochnyy Z	Pigment yellow photostable Z		An azopigment of light color, formed by the combination of 1 molecule of the anilide of acetoacetic acid with 1 molecule of 2-nitroaniline.		4
Pigment zheltyy svetoprochnyy ZK	Pigment yellow photostable ZK		An orange azopigment, formed by the union of 1 molecule of o-toluidine of acetoacetic acid with 1 molecule of 3-nitro-4-anisidine.		4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pigment sheltyy svetoprochnyy 2Z	Pigment yellow photo-stable 2Z	GOST 7264-54	A homogeneous yellow powder with formula $C_{16}H_{12}O_4N_4Cl_2$. Is formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized para-chlor-ortho-nithroanilide with 1 molecule of ortho-chlor-anilide acetoacetic acid.	Used in the polygraphic industry and in crayon production. Is also suitable for production of colored rubber products.	1, 4, 6, 10, 49
Protravnoy bordo 3S	Mordant claret 3S	VTU GAP U-65-51	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{24}H_{17}O_{12}N_4S_3Na_3$.	Used to print on cotton and silk fabric treated with chrome mordant.	1
Protravnoy bordo Zh	Mordant claret Zh	VTU GAP U-67-51	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{26}H_{19}O_{14}N_3S_3Na_3$.	Used to print on cotton and silk fabric treated with chrome mordant.	1
Protravnoy zelenyy BS	Mordant green BS	TUMKhP 653-41 (powder); TU MKhP 1947-49 (wet product)	A homogeneous dark gray powder or a homogeneous wet (squeezed out in a hydraulic press) product in the form of fragments of greenish-gray color with the formula $C_{10}H_8O_5NSNa \cdot H_2O$. Represents the bisulfite union of nitrosated beta-naphthol.	Used to print on cotton fabric treated with a ferrous mordant.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Protravnoy zelenyy BS (na shirovochnyy)	Mordant green BS (for concealing)	TU 1121-44	Represents the bisulfite union of nitrosated beta-naphthol. With the salts of ferrous oxide in an alkaline medium the product represents a pigment (iron salt) of green color which is insoluble in water.		4
Pryamoy chernyy K	Direct black K	TU MKhP 2644-51	A homogeneous dark gray powder with formula $C_{25}H_{22}O_7N_9S_2Na_2$. Represents a trisazo dye, obtained by the combination in an acid medium of bisdiazodiphenyl with 1 amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulfo acid (Ash-acid), with the subsequent combination of the monoazo dye in an alkaline medium with phenyldiazonium and, finally, with the combination of the disazo dye with metatoluyleneamine.	Used to dye cotton and twicot.	1, 7

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy chernyy N	Direct black N	TU MKhP 3586-52	A homogeneous grayish-black powder, a mixed dye, with formula $C_{32}H_{23}O_7N_9S_2Na_2$ or $C_{33}H_{25}O_7N_9S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber.	1
Pryamoy chernyy 3S	Direct black 3S	TU MKhP 2175-51	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{48}H_{40}O_{13}N_{13}S_3Na_3$.	Used to dye viscose and cotton fabrics.	1
Pyramoy chernyy Z	Direct black Z	GOST 925-41	A grayish-black powder with formula $C_{34}H_{25}O_7N_9S_2Na_2$. Represents a dye, obtained by the combination in an acid medium of bisdiazodiphenyl with 1 amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulfo acid (Ash-acid), with the subsequent combination of the monoazo dye in an alkaline medium with phenyldiazonium and, finally, with the combination of the disazo dye with meta-phenylenediamine.	Used to dye cotton, semi-wool, leather, and paper. Also used in the wallpaper industry.	1, 3, 7
Pryamoy chernyy 3Z	Direct black 3Z	TU MKhP 1854-48	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{44}H_{32}O_{11}N_{13}S_3Na_3$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy chistogo-luboy K	Direct clear blue K	TU 528-41	A disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of bisdiazodi-metozy-diphenyl with 1 molecule of Ash-acid and 1 molecule of Chicago SS acid.	Used to dye cotton.	3
Pryamoy diazo-bordo ZhM	Direct diazo-claret ZhM	TU MKhP 2174-50	A homogeneous dark red powder with formula $C_{36}H_{25}O_9N_7S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber viscose, and tricot with subsequent diazotizing and combining with beta-naphthol.	1
Pryamoy diazo-chernyy K	Direct diazo-black K	TU GAP U-191-51	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{32}H_{23}O_7N_9S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber with subsequent manifestation of blue beta-naphthol or metaphe-nylenediamine in black.	1
Pryamoy diazo-chernyy 2K	Direct diazo black 2K	TU MKhP 1843-48	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{36}H_{23}O_{11}N_8S_3Na_3$. Represents a trisazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazot-ized acetpara-phe-nylenediamine with	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			1 molecule of 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfo acid (Gamma acid), with the subsequent saponification of the acetyl group, with the diazotization of the monoazo dye and the combination with 1 molecule of a mixture of 1.7 and 1.6-naphthylamine-sulfo acid (Cleve acid) and with 1 molecule of 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfo acid (I-acid).		
Pryamoy diazo-chernyy S	Direct diazo black S	GOST 1109-41	A homogeneous grayish-blue powder with formula $C_{32}H_{21}N_6O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Represents a dye, obtained by the combination of bis-diazodiphenyl with 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfo acid (Gamma-acid) and 1-amino-8-naphthol-3;6-disulfo acid (Ash-acid).	Used chiefly to dye cotton articles with the subsequent diazotization and combination in the fiber.	1, 3
Pryamoy diazo-siniy K	Direct diazo blue K	GOST 6060-51	A homogeneous dark gray powder with formula $C_{38}H_{26}O_{10}N_7S_3Na_3Cl_2$. Represents a secondary trisazodye, produced by	Used to dye cotton and wool in a fast gray color.	1, 7

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			the diazotization of amino-Ts-acid and combining the diazo compound with alpha-naphthylamine. The monoazo dye obtained is diazotized and the diazo compound is combined with 1.7-naphthylamine sulfo acid. A disazo dye is produced which is diazotized and the diazo compound is united in an alkaline medium with cresidine.		
Pryamoy diazo-siniy S	Direct diazo blue S	TU MKhP 2855-52	A homogeneous blue-black powder with formula $C_{34}H_{25}O_8N_7S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber	2
Pryamoy diazo-temnoseryy Kh	Direct diazo dark gray Kh		A dye, produced similarly to acid chrome black, replacing the azurine acid with gamma acid (combination in an alkaline medium).	Used to dye cotton and leather.	7

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy diazo-temnoseryy 2S	Direct diazo dark gray 2S	TU MKhP 1810-48	A homogeneous brown powder with formula $C_{36}H_{23}O_{11}N_8S_3Na_3$. Represents a trisazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized acetparaphenylenediamine with 1 molecule of 2-amino-8-oxy-6-sulfo acid naphthaline (Gamma-acid), further with the saponification of the acetyl group, diazotized and combined with 1 molecule of a mixture of 1.6 and 1.7-aminosulfo acid naphthalene (Cleve-acid mixture) and with 1 molecule of 2-amino-8-oxy-6-sulfo acid naphthalene (Gamma-acid).	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Pryamoy diazo-zelenyy Zh	Direct diazo green Zh	TU2MKhP 2546-51	A homogeneous gray powder with formula $C_{35}H_{23}O_{12}N_6Cl_2S_3Na_3$.	Used to dye natural and viscose silk and cotton fiber with subsequent diazotizing and combining with phenylmethyl-pyrazolone.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy fioletovyy S	Direct violet S	TU MKhP 2545-51	A dark violet powder with formula $C_{34}H_{25}O_8N_5S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton linen and thread.	1
Pryamoy goluboy K	Direct azure K	TU MKh P 230-40	A homogeneous dark gray powder or dark blue paste with formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{14}N_6S_4Na_4$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination in an alkaline medium of 1 molecule of tetrazotized benzidine with 2 molecules of Ash-acid (1-amino-8-naphthol-3.6-disulfo acid).	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Pryamoy goluboy 2K	Direct azure 2K	TU 152-40	A disazo dye, obtained by the combination of an alkaline medium of 1 molecule of tetrazotized benzidine with 2 molecules of Ash-acid (1-amino-8-naphthol-3.6-disulfo acid).	Used to dye cotton.	3
Pryamoy goluboy Z	Direct azure Z	TU MKhP 1969-49	A homogeneous dark gray powder with formula $C_{32}H_{14}O_{18}N_4S_4Na_4Cu_2$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy korich-nevyy Kh	Direct brown Kh	TU MKhP 242-40	A homogeneous black-brown powder with formula $C_{76}H_{50}O_{12}N_{20}S_2Na_4$.	Used to dye silk.	1
Pryamoy korich-nevyy KKh	Direct brown KKh	GOST 5690-51	A homogeneous brown powder with formula $C_{29}H_{19}O_7N_5SNa_2$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by diazotizing benzidine and combining bisdiazodiphenyl in an alkaline medium, first with salicylic acid and then with gamma acid. The bisdiazodiphenyl is obtained by the diazotization of the benzidine.	Used in large quantities to dye cotton and semi-wool fabrics, leather, and for other purposes.	1, 7
Pryamoy korich-nevyy SKh	Direct brown SKh	TU MKhP 1735-49	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{35}H_{23}O_7N_5SNa_2$.		1
Pryamoy korich-nevyy 2SKh	Direct brown 2SKh	TU GAP 190-51	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{44}H_{29}O_{12}N_{10}S_3Na_3$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy korichnevyy 3SKh	Direct brown 3SKh	TU MKhP 2177-51	A homogeneous gray powder with formula $C_{46}H_{30}O_{13}N_{13}S_3Na_4$.		1
Pryamoy korichnevyy ZhKh	Direct brown ZhKh	GOST 5109-49	A homogeneous dark brown powder with formula $C_{31}H_{22}O_6N_8SNa_2$. Represents a trisazo dye. For its production an azocompound is used, which is a derivative of benzolsalicylic acid and metaphenylenediamine. First, the sulfanilate is diazotized and the diazo compound is combined with the metaphenylenediamine to produce sulfochrysoidin. Then, monoazo dye is produced from the benzidine and salicylic acid and is united with the sulfochrysoidin.	Used to dye cotton fiber in a clear orange-brown color. Also used to dye tricot, wool, semiwool, and leather.	1, 7
Pryamoy korichnevyy 2ZhKh	Direct brown 2ZhKh	TU MKhP 251-40	A dark brown powder with formula $C_{35}H_{22}O_7N_6SNa_2$.	Used to dye leather and cotton fiber.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			Represents a trisazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized benzidine with 1 molecule of salicylic acid and with 1 molecule of Cleve-acid (a mixture of isomers) and by the combination of the resultant diazotized disazo dye with 1 molecule of phenol.		
Pryamoy korichnevyy svetoprochnyy ZhKh	Direct brown photostable ZhKh	TU MKhP 2176-50	A homogeneous grayish-brown powder with formula $C_{36}H_{21}O_9N_6SNa_3$.		1
Pryamoy krasnyy Kh	Direct red Kh	TU MKhP 526-41	A homogeneous dark red powder with formula $C_{29}H_{19}O_7N_5SNa$. Represents a dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of bisdiazodiphenyl with 1 molecule of salicylic acid in a weakly-alkaline medium and with 1 molecule of Gamma-acid in an acetic acid medium.	Used as a substantive dye to color cotton fibers.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy krasnyy 2S	Direct red 2S	GOST 5177-49	A homogeneous dark gray powder with formula $C_{41}H_{24}O_{15}N_6S_4Na_4$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 2 molecules of diazo 1.5-naphthylamine sulfo acid with 1 molecule of aloetic acid in an alkaline medium. Has good photostability and good solubility.	Used to dye vegetable fibers a bluish-red color. Used in large quantitites to dye overshoe fabric, cotton thread, knitted articles, paper, and leather.	1, 3, 7
Pryamoy krasnyy svetoprochnyy 2S	Direct red photostable 2S	TU MKhP 239-51	A homogeneous violet-brown powder with formula $C_{29}H_{19}O_8N_5S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber, viscose and natural silk in red with a bluish tinge.	1
Pryamoy krasnovatokorichnevyy Kh	Direct reddish-brown Kh	TU MKhP 1646-49	A black powder with formula $C_{36}H_{26}O_6N_8SNa_2$.	Used to dye cotton fabric, tricot, and leather.	1
Pryamoy olivkovyy Kh	Direct olive Kh	ST 27-4342	A homogeneous gray-black powder with formula $C_{37}H_{27}O_{10}N_8S_2Na_3$.	Used to dye cotton fiber.	1
Pryamoy oranshevyy svetoprochnyy 2Zh	Direct orange photostable 2Zh	TU GAP U-33-50	A brown powder with formula $C_{26}H_{16}O_{12}N_5S_3Na_3$.	Used to dye cotton fiber and leather a yellow-orange color.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoyy para-korichnevyy N	Direct para-brown N	TU 201-40	A disazo dye, obtained by the combination of a diazotized molecule of sulfanilic acid with a molecule of alpha-naphthylamine with the subsequent diazotization and combination of the resultant monoazo dye with metaphenylenediamine.	Used to dye cotton.	3
Pryamoy rozovyy 2S	Direct rose 2S	TU MKhP 1592-47	A dark red powder with formula $C_{39}H_{27}O_{12}N_6S_2Na_2$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of 1-diazo-naphthalene-5-sulfo acid and 1 molecule of diazo-metaxylol with 1 molecule of di-sodium salt of aloetic acid.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Pryamoy rozovyy svetoprochnyy S	Direct rose photostable S	TU MKhP 121-40	A homogeneous reddish-brown powder with formula $C_{33}H_{22}O_{15}N_8S_4Na_4$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized para-nitroaniline-ortho-sulfo	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			acid with 1 molecule of 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfo acid (Gamma acid), followed by the reduction and phosgenization of the 2 molecules of monoazodye obtained therefrom.		
Pryamoy seryy S	Direct gray S	TU MKhP 2161-49	A homogeneous dark gray powder with formula $C_{50}H_{27}O_{17}N_8S_5Na_5$.	Used to dye cotton, viscose, and silk fabrics.	1
Pryamoy siniy KM	Direct blue KM	GOST 5068-49	A homogeneous bluish-black powder with formula $C_{34}H_{25}O_{10}N_5S_2Na_2$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination of a molecule of diazotized dianisidine with a molecule of 1-naphthol-4-sulfo acid and a molecule of 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfo acid.	Used to dye cotton fiber and semi-wool fabrics.	1, 3
Pryamoy siniy M	Direct blue M	TU MKhP 1593-47	A homogeneous bluish-black powder with formula $C_{34}H_{25}O_{10}N_5S_2Na_2$. Represents a disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule bisdiazodimetoxy-diphenyl with 1	Used to dye cotton and the plant fibers in semi-wool goods.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			molecule of 2-amino-5-oxy-7-sulfo acid of naphthalene (I-acid) and with the subsequent combination with 1 molecule of 1-oxy-5-sulfo acid of naphthalene (azurite oxide).		
Pryamoy siniy 3M	Direct blue 3M	TU MKhP 1790-49	A homogeneous greenish-brown powder with formula $C_{40}H_{29}O_{10}N_5S_2Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber in a blue color with the subsequent treatment with metallic salts.	1
Pryamoy siniy svetoprochnyy K	Direct blue photostable K	TU MKhP 1908-48	A homogeneous black powder with a brownish tinge with the formula $C_{36}H_{22}O_{10}N_7S_3Na_3$.		1
Pryamoy svetlo-korichnevyy K	Direct light brown K	TU 1023-43	A disazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of 1.4-diazo-naphthalenesulfo acid with 1 molecule of meta-phenylenediamine and the subsequent combination of the resultant monoazo dye with diazonaphthalene.	Used to dye leather.	3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pryamoy temnoko-richnevyy KA	Direct dark brown KA	TU MKhP 2458-50	A homogeneous dark brown powder, consisting of a mixed dye, made up of direct brown ZhKh, direct black Z, and direct scarlet.	Used to dye cotton tricot.	1
Pryamoy temnoko-richnevyy ZA	Direct dark brown ZA	TU MKhP 2466-50	A powder, representing a mixed dye, obtained by the mixing of direct brown ZhKh, direct black Z, and direct scarlet.	Used to dye cotton tricot.	1
Pryamoy zelenyy ZhKh	Direct green ZhKh	TU MKhP 374-41	A homogeneous black powder with formula $C_{35}H_{21}O_{12}N_8S_2Na_3$. Represents a trisazo dye, obtained by the combination of 1 molecule of diazotized paranitroaniline in an acid medium with 1 molecule of 1-amino-8-naphthol-3.6-disulfo acid (Ash-acid) and the subsequent combination of 1 molecule of biediazodiphenyl in an alkaline medium, first with 1 molecule of salicylic acid, and then	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			also in an alkaline medium with 1 molecule of the above-indicated monoazo dye from paranitroaniline and 1-amino-8-naphthol-3.6-disulfo acid.		
Pryamoy sheltyy K	Direct yellow K	ST 27-5908	A homogeneous brown powder with formula $C_{28}H_{16}O_{13}N_4S_4Na_4$. Represents a dye, obtained by the condensation of 4 molecules of paranitrotoluene-orthosulfo acid.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Pryamoy sheltyy svetoprochnyy 3Kh	Direct yellow photostable 3Kh	ST 27-4728	A homogeneous yellow-green powder with formula $C_{27}H_{18}O_7N_6Na_2$.	Used to dye cotton fiber.	1
Rodamin S	Rhodamine S	TU MKhP 3638-52	A violet-red powder or greenish crystals with formula $C_{28}H_{31}O_3N_2Cl$.	Used to dye natural silk and wool, vegetable fibers through a tannin mordant, spirit lacquers, paper, toilet soap. Used in the production of "fanalevyy" varnishes. Also used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rodamin Zh	Rhodamine Zh	TU GAP U-93-51	A red powder with a greenish tinge with the formula $C_{28}H_{31}O_3N_2Cl$.	Used to dye vegetable fibers, to dye and print silk fabrics, and in the production of "fanalevyy" varnishes. Also used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 11
Safranin Zh	Safranine Zh	TU MKhP 2584-51	A homogeneous dark red paste with the formula $C_{20}H_{19}N_4Cl$.	Used mainly to color paper.	1
Sernistyy chistogoluboy K	Sulfur clear azure K	GOST 7567-55	A homogeneous powder.		1, 52
Sernistyy khaki 09	Sulfur khaki 09	TU MKhP 1041-44	A dark gray powder.	Used as a component in the production of sulfur khaki 59.	1
Sernistyy khaki 59	Sulfur khaki 59	GOST 2344-43	A homogeneous gray-black powder or paste, consisting of a mixture of 70% dye, obtained by sulfuring the sulfo acid of commercial anthracene (GOST 1720-42-mark K), and 30% dye, obtained by sulfuring nitrosophenol.	Used to dye cotton and linen fabric and yarn.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Sernistyy korichnevyy K	Sulfur brown K	TU MKhP 329-41	A dark brown powder or paste, the product of the sulfuring with sodium polysulfide of 2-methyl-8-amino-6-oxyphenazine.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Sernistyy korichnevyy Zh	Sulfur brown Zh	TU MKhP 468-41	A dark brown powder or paste. Represents a dye, obtained by the precipitation of the solution of product of the fusion and sintering of dinitrotoluol with sodium polysulfide.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Sernistyy olivkovyy KM	Sulfur olive KM	TU MKhP 2464-50	A black powder.		1
Sernistyy sinevato-zelenyy S	Sulfur bluish-green S	TU MKhP 3433-52	A dark powder.		1
Sernistyy siniy K	Sulfur blue K	GOST 5974-51	The product of the sulfuring with sodium polysulfide of indophenol, obtained by the condensation of paranitrosophenol with orthotoluidine. Produced in a reddish shade.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Sernistyy siniy Z	Sulfur blue Z	GOST 5974-51	A homogeneous dark blue powder, the product of	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			The sulfuring with sodium polysulfide of indophenol, obtained by the condensation of paranitrosophenol with orthodoluidine.		
Sernistyy temnokorichnevyy Zh	Sulfur dark brown Zh	TU MKhP 1710-47	A dark powder, the product of the fusion of polysulfide with dinitrooxydiphenylamino.	Used to dye cotton.	1, 3
Sernistyy zelenyy S	Sulfur green S	GOST 898-41	The product of the sulfuring with sodium polysulfide of indophenol, obtained by the condensation of paranitrosophenol with alphanaphthylamino.	Used to dye cotton fabric and yarn in the textile industry.	3
Sernisty yarkozelenyy S	Sulfur bright green S	TU MKhP 1779-50	A homogeneous powder or paste in a dark green to black color.		1
Sernistyy yarkozelenyy Zh	Sulfur bright green Zh	TU MKhP 1780-50	A homogeneous powder or paste in a dark green to black color.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tioindigo alyy S	Thioindigo scarlet S	GOST 6559-53	An organic dye.		1, 3
Tioindigo alyy Zh	Thioindigo scarlet Zh	TU MKhP 3205-52	A paste, a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances. Content of pigment is 20%. Is the product of the condensation of acenaphthenequinone with thioindoxyl, representing 2-thionaphthene-2-acenaphtheneindigo.	Used mainly to produce prints on cotton fabrics.	
Tioindigo krasnyy S	Thioindigo red S	TU 608-41	A homogeneous bluish-red powder with formula $C_{16}H_8O_2S_2$. Represents a dye, obtained by the alkaline fusion of phenylthioglycol-o-carboxylic acid, with the subsequent oxidation of the oxythionaphthene-o-carboxylic acid obtained thereby.	Used mainly to produce prints on cotton fabrics and also to dye fabrics.	1, 3
Tioindigo krasnokorichnevyy Zh	Thioindigo reddish-brown Zh	TU MKhP 3204-52	A paste, a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances.	Used mainly to produce prints on cotton fabrics.	1
Tioindigo rozovyy 2S	Thioindigo rose 2S	TU MKhP 2550-51	A paste, a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances.	Used mainly to produce prints on cotton fabrics.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tioindigo oranzhevyy KKh	Tioindigo orange KKh	TU MKhP 2467-52	A paste, a mixture of dye with subsidiary substances. Content of pigment is 15%.	Used mainly to produce prints cotton fabrics.	1
Tioindigo yarko-rozovyy Zh	Thioindigo bright rose Zh	VTU MKhP 2262-50 (paste); GOST 7773-55	A paste or a homogeneous red powder.	Used mainly to produce prints on cotton fabrics and also to dye fabrics.	1, 53
Vulkan prochnyy siniy GGF	Vulcan stable blue GGF		A dye	May be used in the production of colored rubber products.	10
Vulkan siniy GGS	Vulcan blue GGS		A dye	May be used in the production of colored rubber products.	10
Vulkan prochnyy zelenyy 5BF	Vulcan stable green 5BF		A dye	May be used in the production of colored rubber products.	10
Vulkanozin			A bright red lake, possessing low photostability.		10
Zakrepital' DTsM	Fixing agent DTsM	TU MKhP 2269-52	A viscous liquid with a blue color. Obtained by the condensation of dicyandiamide and formaldehyde with the addition of 10% crystalline cuprous acetate.	Used to harden the coloring obtained from direct and sulfur dyestuffs.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Zakrepitel' DTsU	Fixing agent DTsU	GOST 6858-54	A viscous mass, occuring in a brownish-green color Obtained by the condensation of dicyandiamide with formaldehyde.	Used in the cotton industry for the dyeing of fabric with substantive dyes in order to increase their strength during wet processing.	1, 5, 6
Zheltyy N dlya mekha	Yellow N for fur	TU 1460-46	A yellowish-brown powder with formula $C_6H_7O_2N_3$. Represents a product (1,3,4-nitrophenylene diamine), formed by the deoxidation of dinitroaniline with sodium disulfide.		1, 6
Zheltyy 2K prochnyy dlya atsetatnogo shelka	Yellow stable 2K for acetate silk	TU MKhP 2504-51	A red-orange powder with formula $C_{12}H_9O_5N_3$.		1
Zhirorastvorimyy siniy K	Aliphatic soluble blue K	TU MKhP 3434-52	A reddish-brown powder with formula $C_{29}H_{33}ON_3$.	Used mainly for the production of fat-containing paste for fountain pens.	2
Zhirovoy korichnevyy K	Aliphatic brown K	TU MKhP 2089-49	A brown powder with formula $C_{20}H_{15}N_3$.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Zhirovoy krasnyy S	Aliphatic red S	TU MKhP 2117-50	A homogeneous brownish-red powder, produced from orthoanisidine and beta-naphthol.	Used to dye polystyrene.	1, 4, 11
Zhirovoy krasnyy Zh	Aliphatic red Zh	TU GAP U-239-51	A red powder with formula $C_{22}H_{16}ON_4$.	Used to dye polystyrene.	1, 11
Zhirovoy temno-krasnyy A	Aliphatic dark red A	TU MKhP 175-40	A homogeneous (during dyeing), dry, unmilled dark product with formula $C_{24}H_{20}N_4O$. Represents a disazo dye, formed by the union of 1 molecule of diazotized amino-azotoluene with 1 molecule of beta-naphthol.	Used to dye lacquer phenolaldehyde molding powder.	1, 6, 11
Zhirovoy temno-krasnyy B	Aliphatic dark red B	TU MKhP 175-40	Same as zhirovoy temno-krasnyy A		1, 6, 11
Zhirovoy zheltyy Zh	Aliphatic yellow Zh	TU GAP U-14-51	A yellow powder or small fragments with formula $C_{18}H_{18}ON_4$.	Used to dye polystyrene.	1, 11
Zhirovoy zheltyy ZZh	Aliphatic yellow ZZh	RTU 17-47	Obtained from aniline and phenylmethylpyrazolone.	Used to dye polysty-	4, 11

PAINT AND VARNISH PRODUCTS
I. Enamels and Paints

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' sheltaya A-6	Yellow enamel A-6	TU MKhP 2556-51	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal or oil solution or alkyd varnish and diluted with an oil or alkyd varnish with a siccative added.	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to paint aluminum and duralumin gas tanks and gas lines.	13
Emal' sheltaya A-6f	Yellow enamel A-6f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	
Emal' svetlozele-naya A-7	Light green enamel A-7	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to paint water tanks, water pipes, and radiator conduits (duralumin).	13
Emal' svetlozele-naya A-7f	Light green enamel A-7f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' korichnevaya A-8	Brown enamel A-8	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
				surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to paint oil tanks, oil pipe lines (duralumin).	
Emal' korichnevaya A-8f	Brown enamel A-8f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' sinaya A-9	Blue enamel A-9	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to paint hydraulic system equipment and parts produced by electro-casting.	13
Emal' sinaya A-9f	Blue enamel A-9f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' golubaya A-10	Azure enamel A-10	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to paint apparatuses for oxygen systems and conduits.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' golubaya A-10f	Azure enamel A-10f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' belaya A-11	White enamel A-11	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to coat gasoline indicators, medicine chests, and bowls (duralumin, wood).	13
Emal' chernaya A-12	Black enamel A-12	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to coat air cylinders and air conduits (duralumin).	13
Emal' chernaya A-12f	Black enamel A-12f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' A-13	Enamel A-13		An oil enamel.		14
Emal' stal'naya A-14	Steel-blue enamel A-14	TU MKhP 2556-51	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal or oil solution or alkyd varnish and diluted with an oil or alkyd varnish with a siccative added.	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1 Used to coat interior metallic surfaces on aircraft.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' stal'naya A-14f	Steel-blue enamel A-14f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' temnozelenaya A-15	Dark green enamel A-15	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' temnozelenaya A-15f	Dark green enamel A-15f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	do	13
Emal' svetlokorichnevaya A-21g	Light brown enamel A-21g	TU MKhP 1652-47	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in oil varnish and aero-diluant and diluted with oil varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint primed metal surfaces.	13
Emal' svetlokorichnevaya matovaya A-21m	Light brown flat enamel A-21m	TU MKhP 1022-43	A enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in oil varnish and diluted with oil varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to cover primed exterior metallic surfaces.	13
Emal' sero-zelenaya A-23m	Gray-green enamel A-23m	TU MKhP 1675-47	do	Used to paint primed metal surfaces.	13
Emal' zelenaya A-A-24g	Green enamel A-24g	TU MKhP 1316-45	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in oil varnish and aero-diluent and diluted with oil varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint primed metal surfaces, such as the metal covering of aircraft.	13, 14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' zelenaya matovaya A-24m	Green flat enamel A-24m	TU MKhP 674-44	do	Used to paint primed metal surfaces such as engine parts.	13, 14
Emal' chernaya matovaya A-26m	Black flat enamel A-26m	TU MKhP 671-44	do	do	13, 14
Emal' svetlogo-lubaya matovaya A-28m	Light blue flat enamel A-28m	TU MKhP 954-44	do	do	13, 14
Emal' temnoser-aya A-32g	Dark gray enamel A-32g	TU MKhP 1653-47	do	Used to paint primed metal surfaces.	13
Emal' temnoser-aya matovaya A-32m	Dark gray flat enamel A-32m	TU MKhP 1021-43	do	Used to paint primed metal surfaces such as engine parts.	13, 14
Emal' svetlose-rogolubaya A-33m	Light gray-azure enamel A-33m	TU MKhP 1559-47	do	do	13, 14
Emal' svetlose-rogolubaya A-36g	Light gray-azure enamel A-36g	TU MKhP 1654-47	do	Used to paint primed metal surfaces.	13
Emal' krasnaya A-67f	Red enamel A-67f	TU MKhP 2556-51	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal or oil solution or alkyd varnish and diluted with an oil or	Used for application of interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to coat fireproof	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			alkyd varnish with a siccative added.	apparatuses and for the application of identifying symbols.	
Emal' belaya A-560f	White enamel A-560f	TU MKhP 2556-51	do	Used for application on interior metallic surfaces which have first been coated with zinc-chrome primer ALG-1. Used to coat gasoline indicators, medicine chests, and bowls (duralumin, wood).	13
Emal' maslyanaya alyuminiyevaya AE-8	Aluminum oil enamel AE-8	TU MKhP 1315-45	A glossy aluminum oil enamel, consisting of 87 parts by weight of oil varnish LM-15-A and 13 parts by weight of aluminum powder (mixing of the varnish and powder is carried out as needed.).	Used to paint metal surfaces covered with a zinc-chrome primer and must be applied not later than 24 hours after mixing. Used to prime metal surfaces of aircraft.	13, 14
Nitroemal' AGT-1 (K) svetlokorichnevaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Light brown nitrocellulose enamel AGT-1 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1610-47	A nitrocellulose enamel paint, produced on the basis of solutions of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers and several other components.	Used to paint various parts of motor vehicles and to apply as a second coat on aircraft.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' AGT-1 (P) svetloko-richnevaya vto-rogo pokrytiya	Light brown nitro-cellulose enamel AGT-1 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1610-47	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-4 (K) zelenaya vto-rogo pokrytiya	Green nitrocellulose enamel AGT-4 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1333-46	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-4 (P) zelenaya vto-rogo pokrytiya	Green nitrocellulose enamel AGT-4 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1333-46	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-7 (K) golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure nitrocellulose enamel AGT-7 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1332-46	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-7 (P) golubaya vtorogo Pokrytiya	Azure nitrocellulose enamel AGT-7 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1332-46	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-12 (K) seraya vtorogo pokrytiya	Gray nitrocellulose enamel AGT-12 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1609-47	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-12 (P) seraya vtorogo pokrytiya	Gray nitrocellulose enamel AGT-12 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1609-47	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AGT-16 (K) sero-golubaya vtorogo poktiya	Gray-azure nitrocel-lulose enamel AGT-16 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1611-47	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' AGT-16 (P) sero-goluboya vtorogo pokrytiya	Gray-azure nitrocellulose enamel AGT-16 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1611-47	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (K) alyuminiyevaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Aluminum nitrocellulose enamel AII (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1132-44	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (P) alyuminiyevaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Aluminum nitrocellulose enamel AII (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1133-44	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (K) belaya vtorogo pokrytiya	White nitrocellulose enamel AII (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1283-45	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (K) krasnaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Red nitrocellulose enamel AII (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1125-44	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (P) krasnaya vtorogo polrytiya	Red nitrocellulose enamel AII (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1126-44	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (K) kremovaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Cream nitrocellulose enamel AII (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1808-48	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (P) kremovaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Cream nitrocellulose enamel AII (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1808-48	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' AII (K) tabachnaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Tobacco-colored nitrocellulose enamel AII	TU MKhP 1809-48	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AII (P) tabachnaya vtorogo polrytiya	Tobacco-colored nitrocellulose enamel AII (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1809-48	do	do	1, 15
Kraska AISh	Paint AISh		A paint, based on formaldehyde resin.		16
Kraska alyuminiyevaya svetlaya AKS-3	Luminous aluminum paint AKS-3	TU MKhP 1668-47	A mixture of clear oil varnish with aluminum powder, introduced into the varnish just prior to application.	Used to coat wooden and metal surfaces to prevent corrosion and for decorative purposes.	13
Kraska alyuminiyevaya svetlaya AKS-4	Luminous aluminum paint AKS-4	TU MKhP 1668-47	A mixture of clear oil varnish with aluminum paste, introduced into the varnish just prior to application.	do	13
Emal' zharostoykaya alyumindyevaya AL-70	Heat-resistant aluminum enamel AL-70	TU MKhP 1822-48	A silver-aluminum enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of 70 parts by weight of special varnish and 30 parts by weight of aluminum powder, diluted with the solvent RS-2.	Used to coat surfaces subject to high temperatures when in use. Must be applied not later than 24 hours after mixing.	13
Kraska alumindyevaya AL-177	Aluminum paint Al-177	GOST 5631-51	An aluminum paint, consisting of a mixture of 15-20	Used for its anti-corrosive and	13, 17

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			parts by weight of aluminum powder in 85-30 parts by weight of varnish No 177.	decorative qualities to coat metal surfaces such as on agricultural equipment. Must be used immediately after mixing.	
Emal' sharostoykaya alyuminiyevaya AL-701	Heat-resistant aluminum enamel AL-701	TU MKhP 1924-49	A glyptal aluminum enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of 85 parts by weight of glyptal varnish FKh-701 and 15 parts by weight of aluminum powder.	Used to coat articles made of steel and dualumin.	13
Grunt lakovyy sheltyy ALG-1	Yellow varnish primer ALG-1	TU MKhP 777-41	A zinc chromate oil varnish primer, consisting of a dry pigment (zinc chromate) and oil varnish LM-25.	Used to coat duralumin and steel surfaces of landbased aircraft and seaplanes.	13, 14
Grunt ALG-2	Primer ALG-2		An oil primer, pigmented with a mixture of zinc white and zinc yellow.	Used to coat wooden floats and other structures in order to increase their water resistance.	14
Grunt gliftalevyy ALG-3	Glyptal primer ALG-3	TU MKhP 3347-52	An oil primer pigmented with red lead, consisting of zinc yellow, talc, and glyptal varnish. Prior to use, siccative No 7640 in the amount of 2% of the weight of the primer is added.	Used to primer metal surfaces consisting of magnesium alloys and duralumin, such as underwater parts of duralumin seaplanes.	2, 14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Grunt emalevyy lakovyy ALG-5	Enamel varnish primer ALG-5	TU MKhP 777-41	A gray-green primer, consisting of pigments (zinc yellow, zinc white, and carbon black) and oil varnish LM-25	Used to paint duralumin and steel parts.	1, 13, 14
Grunt gliftalevyy ALG-7	Glyptal primer ALG-7	TU MKhP 2530-52	A primer paint, consisting of zinc yellow, talc, and glyptal varnish with the addition of siccative No 7640 in the quantity of 2% of the weight of the primer.	Used as a protection against corrosion for articles of magnesium and aluminum alloys and steel.	2
Emal' AM-4	Enamel AM-4		A glyptal blue-gray lusterless oil enamel.	Used to paint the exterior of previously primed engine parts.	14
Grunt AMG-4	Primer AMG-4		A zinc chromate primer		14
Nitroemal' AMT-1 (K) svetlokorichnevya vtorogo pokrytiya	Light brown nitrocellulose enamel AMT-1 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1005-43	A nitrocellulose enamel paint, produced on the basis of solutions of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers and several other components.	Used to paint various parts of motor vehicles and to apply as a second coat on aircraft.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' AML-1 (P) svetlokorichnevaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Light brown nitrocellulose enamel AMT-1 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1008-43	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-4 (K) zelenaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Green nitrocellulose enamel AMT-4 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 714-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-4 (P) zelenaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Green nitrocellulose enamel AMT-4 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 678-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-6 (K) chernaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Black nitrocellulose enamel AMT-6 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 722-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-6 (P) chernaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Black nitrocellulose enamel AMT-6 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 679-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-7 (K) golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure nitrocellulose enamel AMT-7 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 796-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-7 (P) golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure nitrocellulose enamel AMT-7 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 795-41	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-10 (K) sine-zelenaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Blue-green nitrocellulose enamel AMT-10 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1282-45	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' AMT-11 (K) sero-golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure-gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-11 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1006-43	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-11 (P) sero-golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure-gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-11 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1007-43	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-12 (K) temnoseraya vtorogo pokrytiya	Dark gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-12 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1004-43	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-12 (P) temnoseraya vtorogo pokrytiya	Dark gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-12 (P) for second coat	TU MKhP 1003-43	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-16 (K) sero-golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure-gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-16 (K) for second coat	TU MKhP 1670-47	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' AMT-16 (T) sero-golubaya vtorogo pokrytiya	Azure-gray nitrocellulose enamel AMT-16 (T) for second coat	TU MKhP 1670-47	do	do	1, 15
Lak alyuminiyevyy A0	Aluminum varnish A0	TU MKhP 2562-51	A solution of melamine-formaldehyde and "rezilovyy" resin (No 80) and polyvinylbutyral in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of aluminum powder.	Used to protect magnesium, aluminum, and steel objects, operating in benzene, kerosene, and lubricating oil media.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			The varnish is produced prior to use by mixing 100 parts of colorless varnish AO and 2.75 parts of aluminum powder PAK-4.		
Emal' alyuminiyevaya AP1 (k)	Aluminum enamel AP1 (k)		A second-coat nitrocellulose enamel (dope).	Used for camouflage purposes and as a protective coating.	14
Emal' alyuminiyevaya (p)	Aluminum enamel APA ((p)		do	do	14
Emal' krasnaya APKr (p)	Red enamel APKr (p)		do	do	14
Emal' chernaya Ch-1	Black enamel Ch-1	GOST 2346-43	A solution, pigmented with carbon black, of natural asphalts or petroleum bitumen in vegetable oils and solvents with a siccative added.	Used as a primer for metal parts of motor vehicles.	13
Lak chernyy Ch-2	Black varnish Ch-2	GOST 2347-43	A solution of natural asphalts or petroleum bitumens and compounds of rosin in vegetable oils and volatile solvents with a siccative added.	Used to coat metallic parts of motor vehicles over black enamel Ch-1.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Grunt nitrotsellyu-losnyy DD-113	Nitorcellulose primer DD-113		A yellow nitrocellulose primer, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose and resins in a mixture of solvents and fillers with additions of pigments, resins, and plasticizers.		14
Emal' DD-118A	Enamel DD-118A		A gray vinyl chloride, semiglossy enamel.	Used to paint wooden parts in aircraft.	14
Emal' perkhlorvinilovyy DD-118B na sukhoy smole	Perchlorvinyl enamel DD-118B in dry resin	TU MKhP 1053-48	A gray, semiglossy enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin and pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint exterior wooden surfaces such as on aircraft.	1, 14, 15
Emal' DK-1	Enamel DK-1		An enamel, consisting of perchlorvinyl resin, dibutyl phthalate, cresyl phosphate, and zinc white.		14
Emal' DK-2	Enamel DK-2		An enamel, consisting of perchlorvinyl resin, dibutyl phthalate, cresyl phosphate, zinc white, and aluminum powder.		14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' belaya DM	White nitrocellulose enamel DM	TU MKhP 520-41	A nitrocellulose enamel paint consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint primed metal and wooden parts not subject to the direct action of the atmosphere.	1, 14, 15
Nitroemal' chernaya DM	Black nitrocellulose enamel DM	TU MKhP 911-41	do	do	1, 14, 15
Nitroemali DM razlichnykh tsvetov	Vari-colored nitrocellulose enamels DM	TU MKhP 1281-45	Nitrocellulose enamel paints, consisting of solutions of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers. Colors include khaki, blue, brown, yellow, azure, green, gray, red, light green, light brown, cherry, dark green, cream, beige, and ivory.	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' korichnevogo i kremovogo tsvetov DMG dlya mebeli	Brown and cream-colored nitrocellulose enamels DMG for furniture	TU MKhP 1636-47	Nitrocellulose enamel paints, consisting of solutions of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint wooden furniture not subject to the action of atmospheric conditions.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemali NMO	Nitrocellulose enamels NMO	GOST 5406-50	Nitrocellulose enamel paints, consisting of solutions of nitrocellulose and resins in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers. Produced in the colors black, khaki, blue, brown, yellow, azure, green, gray, red, dark gray, cream, tobacco, beige, dark green, light blue, raspberry, cherry, white and ivory.	Used to paint primed metal and wooden surfaces not subject to the immediate action of the atmosphere.	1, 15
Emal' DP	Enamel DP		A chemically stable enamel, based on a plasticized variety of ethynol varnish.	Used to protect metal ships from corrosion.	16, 17
Nitroemali zashchitnogo svetlozelenogo, krasnogo, i chernogo tsvetov DV	Protective light green, red, and black nitrocellulose enamels DV	266 SMTU			15
Emal' olivkovaya DV	Olive-drab enamel DV		An olive drab nitrocellulose enamel.	Used to paint wooden propellers.	14
Kraska EAL	Paint EAL		A paint, based on ethynol varnish with aluminum powder.	Used to protect metal surfaces of ships from corrosion.	16

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' krasnaya-EKR-1 dlya keramicheskikh	Red enamel EKR-1 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	A red enamel, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal varnish and diluted by this same varnish with the addition of xylene.	Used to coat the surfaces of ceramic condensors and to protect them from impurities, to protect the electrodes from corrosion and to designate the class of condensor.	13
Emal' oranzhevaya EKR-2 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Orange enamel EKR-2 for ceramic condensors.	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13
Emal' sheltaya EKR-3 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Yellow enamel EKR-3 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13
Emal' zelenaya EKR-4 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Green enamel EKR-4 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13
Emal' golubaya EKR-5 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Azure enamel EKR-5 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' temnosinyaya EKR-6 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Dark blue enamel EKR-6 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13
Emal' svetloseraya EKR-7 dlya keramicheskikh kondensatorov	Light gray enamel EKR-7 for ceramic condensors	TU MKhP 1557-50	do	do	13
Kraska EZhS	Paint EZhS		A paint, based on ethynol varnish with iron minium.	Used to protect metal ships from corrosion.	16
Kraska belaya emalevaya FO-1	White enamel paint FO-1	GOST 64-40	A paint, consisting of pigments, finely ground in vegetable oils or diluents (phthalic or other oil-resin), diluted in phthalic varnish with the addition of solvents and siccatives. Painted objects should not be subjected to high temperatures (above 35° C), to water (more than 30 min.), or to petroleum products.	Used to paint wood, metal, and plaster suffaces.	13
Kraska emalevaya FO-2	Ivory enamel paint FO-2	GOST 64-40	do	do	
Kraska kremovaya emalevaya FO-3	Cream-colored enamel paint FO-3	GOST 64-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska bezhnaya emalevaya FO-4	Beige enamel paint FO-4	GOST 64-40	A paint, consisting of pigments, finely ground in vegetable oils or diluents (phthalic or other oil-resin), diluted in phthalic varnish with the addition of solvents and siccatives. Painted objects should not be subjected to high temperatures (above 35°C), to water (more than 30 min.), or to petroleum products.	Used to paint wood, metal, and plaster surfaces.	13
Kraska svetlozheltaya emalevaya FO-5	Light yellow enamel paint FO-5	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska zheltaya emalevaya FO-6	Yellow enamel paint FO-6	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska oranzhevaya emalevaya FO-7	Orange enamel paint FO-7	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlo-korichnevaya emalevaya FO-8	Light brown enamel paint FO-8	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska temno-korichnevaya emalevaya FO-9	Dark brown enamel paint FO-9	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska zashchitaya emalevaya FO-10	Khaki enamel paint FO-10	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska turetskaya emalevaya FO-11	Turquoise enamel paint FO-11	GOST 64-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska olivkovaya emalevaya FO-12	Olive enamel paint FO-12	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska temno-zelenaya emalevaya FO-13	Dark green enamel paint FO-13	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlozelen-aya emalevaya FO-14	Light green enamel paint FO-14	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska goluboy emalevaya FO-15	Azure enamel paint FO-15	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska temnosinaya emalevaya FO-16	Dark blue enamel paint FO-16	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlosinaya emalevaya FO-17	Light blue enamel paint FO-17	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska sirenevaya emalevaya FO-18	Lilac enamel paint FO-18	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska bordo emalevaya FO-19	Claret enamel paint FO-19	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska vishnevaya emalevaya FO-20	Cherry enamel paint FO-20	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska krasnaya emalevaya FO-21	Red enamel paint FO-21	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska rozovaya emalevaya FO-22	Rose enamel paint FO-22	GOST 64-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska svetloseraya emalevaya FO-23	Light gray enamel paint FO-23	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska seraya emalevaya FO-24	Gray enamel paint FO-24	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska chernaya emalevaya FO-25	Black enamel paint FO-25	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska kremovaya emalevaya FSKh-3	Cream-colored enamel paint FSKh-3	GOST 926-52	A paint, consisting of a pigment finely ground in vegetable oils, varnishes, or diluents (phthalic and other oil-resin), diluted with oil or phthalic varnishes with a solvent and siccative added.	Used to paint the primed surfaces of wood and metal parts of agricultural machinery.	13, 19
Kraska oranzhevaya emalevaya FSKh-7	Orange enamel paint FSKh-7	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska zelenaya emalevaya FSKh-14	Green enamel paint FSKh-14	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska golubaya emalevaya FSKh-15	Azure enamel paint FSKh-15	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska temnosinaya emalevaya FSKh-17	Dark blue enamel paint FSKh-17	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska seraya emalevaya FSKh-23	Gray enamel paint FSKh-23	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska chernaya emalevaya FSKh-25	Black enamel paint FSKh-25	GOST 926-41	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska krasnaya emalevaya FSKh-26	Red enamel paint FSKh-26	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska fistashkovaya emalevaya FSKh-27	Pistachio-colored enamel paint FSKh-27	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Nitrolak KCh-36 po koshe	Nitrocellulose varnish KCh-36 for leather	TU MKhP 1260-45	A solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of a plasticizer and a pigment-nigrosine.	Used to paint leather black.	1, 15
Emal' belaya perkhlorvinilovaya khimstoyaya KhSE-1	White chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-1	VTU MKhP 2451-50	A solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin and alkyd resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to coat metal surfaces over primer KhSG-26, over non-primed metal coated with varnish KhSL, or over metal without a coating	1, 15
Emal' kremovaya perkhlorvinilovaya khimstoykyaya KhSE-3	Cream-colored chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-3	VTU MKhP 2451-50	do	do	1, 15
Emal' zheltaya perkhlorvinilovaya khimstoykyaya KhSE-6	Yellow chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-6	VTU MKhP 2451-50	do	do	1, 15
Emal' zelenaya perkhlorvinilovaya khimstoykyaya KhSE-14	Green chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-14	VTU MKhP 2451-50	do	do	1, 15
Emal' seraya perkhlorvinilovaya khimstoykyaya KhSE-23	Gray chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-23	VTU MKhP 2451-50	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' korichno-krasnaya perkh-lorvinilovaya khimstoykaya KhSE-26	Brownish-red chemically-stable perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE-26	VTU MKhP 1777-50	do	Used to coat metal surfaces over primer KhSG-26, over non-primed metal coated with varnish KhSL, or over metal without a coating. Used to paint the interior surfaces of containers of machines filled with toxic chemicals and machines the surfaces of which come in contact with acids.	1, 15, 19
Emal' KhSE-93	Enamel KhSE-93		One of a group of paint and varnish materials based on perchlorvinyl, copolymer of vinylchlorids, and vinylidene of chloride.	Widely used in industry.	16
Grunt perkh-lorvinilovyy KhSG-26	Chemically-stable perchlorvinyl primer KhSG-26	VTU MKhP 1807-50	A reddish-brown primer, prepared on the basis of dry perchlorvinyl resin, dissolved in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to coat iron and steel under perchlorvinyl enamel KhSE with the subsequent coating with varnish KhSL without this later coating.	1, 15
Emal' svetloko-richnevaya perkh-lorvinilovaya polumatovaya KhVE-1	Light brown semi-flat perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-1	TU MKhP 2186-50	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in organic solvents with the addition of glyptal resin and pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint metal, wood, and fabric surfaces.	1, 14, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' zelenaya perkhlorvinilovaya polumatovaya Kh VE-4	Green semi-flat perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-4	TU MKhP 2186-50	do	do	1, 14, 15
Emal' chernaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-6	Black perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-6		do	do	14
Emal' sinaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-7	Blue perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-7		do	do	14
Emal' temnoseraya perkhlorvinilovaya polumatovaya KhVE-12	Dark gray semi-flat perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-12	TU MKhP 2186-50	do	do	1, 15
Emal' krasnaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-13	Red perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-13	TU MKhP 2188-50	do	Used to apply symbols used for purposes of identification to surfaces painted with perchlorvinyl enamels.	1, 15
Emal' sero-goluboy perkhlorvinilovaya polumatovaya KhVE-16	Gray-azure semi-flat perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-16	TU MKhP 2186-50	do	Used to paint metal, wood, and fabric surfaces.	1, 14, 15
Emal' alyuminiyevaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-17	Aluminum perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-17	TU MKhP 2184-50	A vinyl chloride enamel, produced by the addition of a stabilizer, resin, and plasticizer and aluminum powder in the amount of 6% in weight of the enamel base. The latter is added at the point of use.	Used to paint exterior wooden surfaces and also as an intermediate layer prior to the application of perchlorvinyl enamels.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' alyuminiyevaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-19	Aluminum perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-19	TU MKhP 2554-51	A vinyl chloride enamel, produced the same as enamel KhVE-17 but with the addition of a mineral filler and aluminum powder in the amount of 5% weight of the enamel base.	Used to apply in similar manner a coating to the finished surfaces of magnesium alloys, duralumin, and steel.	1, 15
Emal' chernaya perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-20	Black perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-20	TU MKhP 2185-50	An enamel, produced by the addition of alkyd resin, pigment, and plasticizer.	Used to coat metal surfaces, primed with perchlorvinyl primer KhVG-1 or primer 138-A.	1, 15
Emal' svetlogoluboy perkhlorvinilovaya KhVE-22	Light blue perchlorvinyl enamel KhVE-22	TU MKhP 2280-50	do	do	1, 15
Grunt KhVG-1	Primer KhVG-1	TU MKhP 2189-50	A yellow primer, prepared on the basis of perchlorvinyl resin in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin and pigments, ground in drying oil and plasticizers.	Used to prime metal surfaces.	1, 15
Kraska belaya emalevaya KO-1	White enamel paint KO-1	GOST 64-40	A paint, consisting of pigments, finely ground in vegetable oils or diluents (phthalic or other oil-resin), diluted in oil varnish with the addition of solvents and siccatives. Painted objects should not be subjected to high temperatures (above 350 C), to water (more than 30 min.), or to petroleum products.	Used to paint wood, metal, and plaster surfaces.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska emalevaya KO-2	Ivory enamel paint KO-2	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska kremovaya emalevaya KO-3	Cream-colored enamel paint KO-3	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska bezhnaya emalevaya KO-4	Beige enamel paint KO-4	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlozheltaya emalevaya KO-5	Light yellow enamel paint KO-5	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraskazheltaya emalevaya KO-6	Yellow enamel paint KO-6	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska oranzhevaya emalevaya KO-7	Orange enamel paint KO-7	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlo-korichnevaya emalevaya KO-8	Light brown enamel paint KO-8	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska temno-korichnevaya emalevaya KO-9	Dark brown enamel paint KO-9	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska zashchitaya emalevaya KO-10	Khaki enamel paint KO-10	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska turetskaya emalevaya KO-11	Turquoise enamel paint KO-11	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska olivkovaya emalevaya KO-12	Olive enamel paint KO-12	GOST 64-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska temnozelenaya emalevaya KO-13	Dark green enamel paint KO-13	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlozelenaya emalevaya KO-14	Light green enamel paint KO-14	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska goluboy emalevaya KO-15	Azure enamel paint KO-15	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska temnosinaya emalevaya KO-16	Dark blue enamel GO paint KO-16	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetlosinaya emalevaya KO-17	Light blue enamel paint KO-17	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska sirenevaya emalevaya KO-18	Lilac enamel paint KO-18	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska bordo emalevaya KO-19	Claret enamel paint KO-19	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska vishnevaya emalevaya KO-20	Cherry enamel paint KO-20	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska krasnaya emalevaya KO-21	Red enamel paint KO-21	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska rozovaya emalevaya KO-22	Rose enamel paint KO-22	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska svetloseraya emalevaya KO-23	Light gray enamel paint KO-23	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Kraska seraya emalevaya KO-24	Gray enamel paint KO-24	GOST 64-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska chernaya emalevaya KO-25	Black enamel paint KO-25	GOST 64-40	do	do	13
Emal' krasnaya dugostoykaya KPD	Red arc-resistant enamel KPD	TU MKhP 2007-49	A mixture of pigments, glyptal varnish, and solvents (xylene fractions, toluol, and solvent).	Used to finish insulated parts of electrical machines and apparatuses, where furnace-drying is employed and where a heavy, smooth, and oil-resistant coat is required.	13
Kraska kremovaya emalevaya KSKh-3	Cream-colored enamel paint KSKh-3	GOST 926-41	A paint, consisting of a pigment finely-ground in vegetable oils, varnishes, or diluents (phthalic and other oil resin), diluted with oil or phthalic varnishes with a solvent and siccative added. This paint is produced in oil varnish, in the composition of which prepared castor oil is included.	Used to paint the primed surfaces of wood and metal parts of agricultural machinery.	13
Kraska oranzhevaya emalevaya KSKh-7	Orange enamel paint KSKh-7	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska zelenaya emalevaya KSKh-14	Green enamel paint KSKh-14	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska goluboy emalevaya KSKh-15	Azure enamel paint KSKh-15	GOST 926-41	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska temnosinaya emalevaya KSKh-17	Dark blue enamel paint KSKh-17	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska seraya emalevaya KSKh-23	Gray enamel paint KSKh-23	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska chernaya emalevaya KSKh-25	Black enamel paint KSKh-25	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska krasnaya emalevaya KSKh-26	Red enamel paint KSKh-26	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Emal' krasnaya dugostoykaya KVD	Red arc-resistant enamel KVD	TU MKhP 1525-49	A mixture of pigments, glyptal varnish, solvents (xylene fraction, toluol, and solvent) and siccatives.	Used to finish insulated parts of electrical machines and apparatuses, where air-drying is employed and where a heavy, smooth, and oil-resistant coat is required.	13
Emal' chernaya LKZ-250	Black enamel LKZ-250	VTU MKhP 2287-50	A black enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in an oil-free bitumen varnish with the addition of a plasticizer (castor oil) and solvent.	Used for special purposes.	13
Kraska chernaya markirovochnaya MK-25	Black marking paint MK-25	TU MKhP 1927-49	A solution of iditol and alcohol-soluble nigrosine in ethyl alcohol.	Used to mark special items.	15
Nitroemal' serogoluboy MV-1	Gray-azure nitrocellulose enamel MV-1	TU MKhP 1326-45	A nitrocellulose enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint primed engine parts.	1, 14, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' sero-goluboy MV-2	Gray-azure nitrocellulose enamel MV-2	TU MKhP 1326-45	A nitrocellulose enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint primed engine parts.	1, 14, 15
Nitroemal' oranzhevaya MV-3	Orange nitrocellulose enamel MV-3	TU MKhP 1325-45	do	Used to apply octane rating designations on the intakes of motors over black enamel 102/19.	1, 15
Nitroemal' oranzhevaya MV-4	Orange nitrocellulose enamel MV-4	TU MKhP 1325-45	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' chernaya MV-6	Black nitrocellulose enamel MV-6	TU MKhP 1127-44	A nitrocellulose enamel, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of organic dyestuffs and plasticizers.	Used to coat water-cooled motors and aircraft parts, previously primed with nitroenamel MV-109.	1, 14, 15
Nitroemal' svetlo-seraya MV-8	Light gray nitrocellulose enamel MV-8	TU MKhP 1352-46	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint parts of ships' engines.	1, 15
Nitroemal' svetlo-seraya MV-108	Light gray nitrocellulose enamel MV-108	TU MKhP 1352-46	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' chernaya MV-109	Black nitrocellulose enamel MV-109	TU MKhP 1284-45	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint the cylinders of water-cooled motors.	1, 14, 15
Nitroemal' zashchitnaya MV-121	Protective (khaki) nitrocellulose enamel MV-121	TU MKhP 225-40	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint wood and metal parts over nitro-primers and oil primers heat-dried.	1, 15
Nitroemal' chernaya MV-209	Black nitrocellulose enamel MV-209			Used to paint primed parts of engines.	14
Grunt NIVK No 1	Primer NIVK No 1	TU MKhP 1184-44	A brown primer, consisting of iron oxide and a filler (talc, kaolin), ground in oil varnish.	Used to coat the underwater parts of sea-going vessels prior to the application of antifouling paints NIVK No 2A and NIVK No 2G.	13
Kraska zelenaya neobrastayushchaya NIVK No 2	Green antifouling paint NIVK No 2	TU MKhP 1184-44	A paint, consisting of a mixture of toxic agents with thin oil varnish	Used to coat the underwater parts of sea-going vessels as protection against sea organisms.	13
Kraska korichnevaya neobrastayushchaya NIVK No 2A	Brown antifouling paint NIVK No 2A	TU MKhP 1184-44	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska korichnevaya neobrastayushchaya NIVK No 2G	Brown antifouling paint NIVK No 2G	TU MKhP 1184-44	do	do	13
Kraska zelenaya neobrastayushchaya NIVK No 2V	Green antifouling paint NIVK No 2V	TU MKhP 1184-44	do	do	13
Nitroemal' NK-36	Nitrocellulose enamel NK-36			Used to color shoes and a variety of leather articles.	22
Emal' kremovaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-3	Cream-colored nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-3	TU MKhP 1984-49	An enamel paint, consisting of solutions of varnish collodion and glyptal resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used in construction and finishing work, to paint railroad cars, machine tools, etc., either with primer No 138 and red lead or without a primer.	1, 15
Emal' bezhnaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-4	Beige nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-4	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' svetlozheltaya nitrogliftalevya NKO-5	Light yellow nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-5	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' zheltaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-6	Yellow nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-6	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' oranzhevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-7	Orange nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-7	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' svetlokorichnevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-8	Light brown nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-8	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' temnokorichnevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-9	Dark brown nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-9	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' zashchitnaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-10	Khaki-colored nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-10	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' turetskaya nitrogliftalevyy NKO-11	Turquoise nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-11	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' olivkovaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-12	Olive nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-12	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' temnozelenaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-13	Dark green nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-13	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' svetlozelenaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-14	Light green nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-14	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' goluboy nitrogliftalevaya NKO-15	Azure nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-15	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' temnosinaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-16	Dark blue nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-16	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' svetlosinaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-17	Light blue nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-17	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' sirenevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-18	Lilac nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-18	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' bordo nitrogliftalevaya NKO-19	Claret nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-19	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' vishnevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-20	Cherry nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-20	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' krasnaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-21	Red nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-21	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' rozovaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-22	Rose nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-22	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' svetlosaraya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-23	Light gray nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-23	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' saraya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-24	Gray nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-24	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' chernaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-25	Black nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-25	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' krasno-korichnevaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-26	Reddish-brown nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-26	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Emal' fistashkovaya nitrogliftalevaya NKO-27	Pistachio nitrocellulose glyptal enamel NKO-27	TU MKhP 1984-49	do	do	1, 15
Nitroemal' belaya NP-33-01	White nitrocellulose enamel NP-33-01	TU MKhP 420-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint aluminum and brass parts, such as aircraft instrument parts.	1, 14, 15
Nitroemal' krasnaya NP-33-20	Red nitrocellulose NP-33-20	TU MKhP 419-41	do	Used to paint brass.	1, 15
Nitrolak chernyy NP-35-39	Black nitrocellulose varnish NP-35-39	TU MKhP 421-41	A varnish, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of organic dyes.	Used to paint brass and aluminum parts of aviation equipment immediately next to the metal.	1, 15
Nitroemal' protezhnaya (pokryvnaya) NP-36	Prosthetic (coating) nitrocellulose enamel NP-36	TU MKhP 2037-49	A flesh-colored enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint prosthetic equipment.	1
Nitroemali zelenogo korichnevogo, sinogo salatnogo, bezhevogo,	Green, brown, blue, lettuce-colored, beige, white nitrocellulose	TU MKhP 1796-48	Enamel paints, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mix-	Used to paint the interior of trolley buses (wooden parts with fabric glued	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
belogo tsvetov NT-36 (K) (kistevyye)	enamels NT-36 (K) (brush)		ture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	on and primed with nitrocellulose primer, and in the case of metal, covered by primers ALG-1, ALG-5, or No 138.	
Nitroemali zelenogo korichnevogo, sinogo, salatnogo, bezhevogo, belogo, tsvetov, NT-36 (pul'verizatsionyye)	Green, brown, blue, lettuce-colored, beige, white nitrocellulose enamels NT-36 (sprayed)	TU MKhP 1638-47	do	do	1, 15
Emal' spetsial'naya P-6	Special enamel P-6			Used on floors.	46
Emal' spetsial'naya P-8	Special enamel P-8			do	46
Emal' pentaftalivaya svetloserogoluboy PF-36m	Light gray-azure pentaphthalic enamel PF-36m	GOST-6464-53	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in pentaphthalic varnish and diluted by this varnish with a solvent and siccative added.	Used to paint exterior primed metal surfaces.	8, 13
Emal' perkhlorvinilovyy belyy PKhV-1	White perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-1	VTU MKhP 2701-51	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin or chlorobenzene concentrate in organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin and pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint previously primed wood and steel above-water surfaces of ships, machines, and machine tools.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya bezhevaya PKhV-4	Beige perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-4	TU MKhP 3176-52	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of perchlorvinyl and alkyd resin in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint primed steel or wooden surfaces.	2
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya zashchitnaya PKhV-10	Khaki perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-10	TU MKhP 1402-46	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin or chlorobenzene concentrate in organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin and pigments, ground in plasticzers.	Used to paint wooden boxes for special purposes and other wooden articles.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya bezmaslyanaya zashchitaya PKhV-10-V	Oil-free khaki perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-10-V	VTU MKhP 2163-49	do	Used to paint metal, concrete, and wooden surfaces.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya zelenaya PKhV-14	Green perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-14	TU MKhP 1383-46	do	Used to paint metal and wooden parts of agricultural machinery over primer No 138.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya goluboy PKhV-15	Azure perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-15	TU MKhP 1383-46	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhvinilovaya krasnaya PKhV-21	Red perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-21	TU MKhP 1663-47	do	Used to paint beacons.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya seraya PKhV-23	Gray perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-23	TU MKhP 1383-46	do	Used to paint metal and wooden parts of agricultural machinery over primer No 138.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya temnoseraya PKhV-24	Dark gray perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-24	Tu MKhP 1383-46	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya krasnaya PKhV-26	Red perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-26	TU MKhP 1465-47	do	Used to paint the wooden planking of railroad freight cars.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-29	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-29	VTU MKhP 2702-51	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin and alkyd resin in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint previously primed wood and steel under-water surfaces of ships, machines, and machine tools.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-30	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-30	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-31	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-31	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-32	Globular perchlorvinyl PKhV-32	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-33	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-33	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-34	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-34	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovoy PKhV-35	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-35	VTU MKhP 2702-51	do	do	1, 15
Lak perkhlorvinilovyy PKhV-50	Perchlorvinyl varnish PKhV-50	TU MKhP 1860-48	A vinyl chloride varnish, consisting of a homogeneous light yellow solution of perchlorvinyl and alkyd resin and a plasticizer in organic solvents.	Used to impregnate wooden articles.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya zashchitnaya PKhV-69	Khaki perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-69	VTU MKhP 2279-50	A vinyl chloride enamel, consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin or chlorobenzene concentrate in organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin and pigments, ground in plasticizers.	Used to paint metal surfaces over perchlorvinyl primer PKhVG-3 or primer No 138 in 2 coats.	1, 15
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya titanovaya PKhV-101	Titanium perchlorvinyl enamel PKhV-101	VTU MKhP 2603-51	A solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of alkyd resin, titanium dioxide, and a plasticizer.	Used in the production of luminescent plastic.	2
Grunt perkhlorvinilovyy krasnokorichnevyy PKhVG-3	Reddish-brown perchlorvinyl primer PKhVG-3	TU MKhP 2278-51	A primer consisting of a solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin, dissolved in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of an alkyd resin, a plasticizer and pigments.	Used to coat metal surfaces.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya beshevaya PKhVO-4	Beige perchlorvinyl enamel PKhVO-4	VTU MKhP 3385-52	do	Used as a fireproof paint for coating exposed equipment.	2
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya sharovaya PKhVO-20	Globular perchlorvinyl enamel PKhVO-20	VTU MKhP 3385-52	do	do	2
Nitroemal' telesnaya polryvnaya dlya protezov PN-36	Flesh-colored nitrocellulose enamel PN-36 for prosthesis	TU MKhP 2037-49			15
Emal' sharovaya PR-1	Globular enamel PR-1	TU MKhP 1894-52	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in drying oil PR-1 or in oil varnish PR-1, with the addition of a siccative and turpentine.	Used to coat plates of porous polystyrene.	
Emal' emul'sionaya slonovaya SEM-2	Ivory emulsion enamel SEM-2	GOST 5787-51	An enamel, consisting of a suspension of pigments and emulsions, made up of glyptal varnish, water, emulsifiers with the addition of a siccative and solvent.	Used to paint the wood and plaster parts of rooms.	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya kremovaya SEM-3	Cream-colored emulsion enamel SEM-3	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya svetlobezhnaya SEM-4	Light beige emulsion enamel SEM-4	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya svetlokorichnevaya SEM-8	Light brown emulsion enamel SEM-8	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' emul'sionaya svetlogolubaya SEM-15	Light azure emulsion enamel SEM-15	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya rozovaya SEM-22	Rose emulsion enamel SEM-22	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya stal'naya SEM-24	Steel-gray emulsion enamel SEM-24	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya fistashkovaya SEM-27	Pistachio emulsion enamel SEM-27	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya temnobezhnaya SEM-40	Dark beige emulsion enamel SEM-40	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya golubaya SEM-150	Azure emulsion enamel SEM-150	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Emal' emul'sionaya temnorozovaya SEM-220	Dark rose emulsion enamel SEM-220	GOST 5787-51	do	do	1, 13
Kraska SMK-2	Paint SMK-2	TU MKhP 2292-50	A light gray to cream paste-like liquid containing water glass, chalk, and fish oil.	Used to make easier and to reduce the cost of cleaning vats used to convey fish and animal oils and petroleum products.	20
Kraska neobrastayushchaya "Soyuz 23"	Antifouling paint "Soyuz 23"	VTU MKhP 2209-50	A ground mixture of toxic agents and a pigment with special film-forming qualities. Is applied with a coal-tar varnish.	Used to paint the underwater parts of ships to protect them from sea organisms.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska neobrastayushchaya "Soyuz 24"	Antifouling paint "Soyuz 24"	VTU MKhP 2209-50	A ground mixture of toxic agents and a pigment with special film-forming qualities. Is applied with a red lead base and anticorrosive paint NIVK-1 or with coal-tar varnish.	do	13
Emal' gliftalevaya seraya dugostoykaya SPD pechnoy sushki	Gray glyptal bendproof furnace-drying enamel SPD	TU MKhP 1526-47	A mixture of pigments, glyptal varnish, and solvents (turpentine, xylene fraction, and solvent).	Used to coat the windings of electric machines, polar coils, cyclical comutators, and parts of insulated articles (shafts, cores, etc.), requiring a tough, glossy, and smooth bendproof coating.	1, 13
Emal' gliftalevaya seraya dugostoykaya elektroizolyatsionnaya SVD vozdushnoy sushki	Gray glyptal bendproof insulating air-drying enamel SVD	TU MKhP 1527-47	A mixture of pigments, glyptal varnish, and solvents (xylene fraction, toluol, solvent), and siccatives.	Used to coat machine parts and to finish insulated articles (shafts, cores, etc.), where only air-drying is employed and where a heavy, smooth, glossy, oil-resistant coat is required.	1, 13
Kraska slantsevaya SZh	Shale paint SZh	VTU MKhP 2134-49	A suspension of iron minium in shale oil S.	Used to paint iron roofs and other exterior surfaces.	1, 13
Kraska slantsevaya SZhA	Shale paint SZhA	VTU MKhP 2351-50	A suspension of iron minium and asbestos in shale oil S.	do	1, 13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitrokraska chernaya T	Black nitrocellulose paint T	TU MKhP 719-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint over primer ALG-1 and black nitrocellulose enamel DM, followed by the application of colorless nitrocellulose varnish AV-4 d/v.	1, 13
Emal' seraya U-416	Gray enamel U-416	VTU MKhP 2540-51	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in urea-formaldehyde, and alkyd resins with the addition of solvents.	Used to paint tanks [bachol] for transformers, to coat the impregnated coils of transformers, and to paint other types of equipment and instruments.	1, 15
Emal' polugyantsevaya chernaya U-417	Black semi-gloss enamel U-417	VTU MKhP 2505-51	do	Used to paint metal parts of various tools and instruments made of steel, aluminum, and duralumin.	1, 15
Emal' glyantsevaya chernaya U-418	Black glossy enamel U-418	TU MKhP 2506-51	do	Used to paint typewriters, various tools and instruments with application to the surface primed with enamel U-407 or in 2 coats directly to the metal.	1
Emal' matovaya chernaya U-421	Black flat enamel U-421	VTU MKhP 2998-51	do	Used to paint tools and also used in combination with the "Moire" and nitrocellulose enamels.	1
Emal' polumatovaya chernaya U-422	Black semi-flat enamel U-422	TU MKhP 2999-51	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' benzostoykyaya UBE-1	Benzene-resistant enamel UBE-1	VTU MKhP 3194-52	A reddish-brown suspension of pigment in a solution of urea-formaldehyde and resol resin.	Used to paint metal containers used for storing benzene containing up to 40% hydrocarbons.	2
Grunt benzostoykyaya UBG-1	Benzene-resistant primer UBG-1	VTU MKhP 3195-52	A suspension of pigment and filler in a solution of alkyd and urea-formaldehyde resin.	Used to prime metal containers used for the storage of benzene.	2
Emal' velosipednaya salatnaya UE-11	Lettuce-colored bicycle enamel UE-11	VTU MKhP 2531-51	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in urea-formaldehyde resin with the addition of alkyd resin and solvents.	Used to paint bicycles over primer No 138 in 2 coats followed by a coat of varnish UVL-1.	1
Emal' velosipednaya zelenaya UE-13	Green bicycle enamel UE-13	VTU MKhP 2531-51	do	do	1
Emal' velosipednaya sinaya UE-16	Blue bicycle enamel UE-16	VTU MKhP 2531-51	do	do	1
Emal' perkhlorvinilovaya VKhE-4001	Perchlorvinyl enamel VKhE-4001		One of a group of paint and varnish materials based on perchlorvinyl, copolymer of vinyl chloride, and vinylidene of chloride.	Widely used in industry.	16
Emal' khimstoykyaya seraya VKhE-4023	Chemically stable gray enamel VKhE-4023		An enamel, based on a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinlidene.		21
Grunt khimstoykiy oranzhevyy VKhG-4007	Orange chemically stable primer VKhG-4007	VTU MKhP 2596-51	A primer, consisting of a solution of resin SVKh-40 in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of pigments.	Used to coat metal surfaces under chemically stable enamel VKhE-4023 with covering varnish VKhL-4000.	15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Grunt perkhlorvinilovyy VKhGM	Perchlorvinyl primer VKhGM		One of a group of paint and varnish materials based on perchlorvinyl, copolymer of chlorvinyl, and vinylidene of chloride.	Widely used in industry.	16, 21
Kraska kremovaya emalevaya VSKh-3	Cream-colored enamel paint VSKh-3	GOST 926-41	A paint, consisting of a pigment finely-ground in vegetable oils, varnishes, or diluents (phthalic and other oil-resin), diluted with oil or phthalic varnishes with a solvent and siccative added. Is produced in oil varnish, in the composition of which prepared drying oil is included.	Used to paint the primed surfaces of wood and metal parts of agricultural machinery.	13
Kraska oranzhevaya emalevaya VSKh-7	Orange enamel paint VSKh-7	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska zelenaya emalevaya VSKh-14	Green enamel paint VSKh-14	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska goluboy emalevaya VSKh-15	Azure enamel paint VSKh-15	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska temnosinaya emalevaya VSKh-17	Dark blue enamel paint VSKh-17	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska seraya emalevaya VSKh-23	Gray enamel paint VSKh-23	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Kraska chernaya emalevaya VSKh-25	Black enamel paint VSKh-25	GOST 926-41	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska krasnaya emalevaya VSKh-26	Red enamel paint VSKh-26	GOST 926-41	do	do	13
Emal' zashchitnaya maslyanaya i emul'sionnaya ZIS-1	Khaki oil and emulsion enamel ZIS-1	TU MKhP 258-43	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in oil binder or water and diluted with varnish with a solvent and siccative added. Content of emulsion water in emulsion enamel should not exceed 20%. Content of oil base in oil enamel should not be less than 52%.	Used to paint cabs and parts of motor trucks.	13
Emal' zashchitnaya maslyanaya i emul'sionnaya ZIS-3	Khaki oil and emulsion enamel ZIS-3	TU MKhP 259-43	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in oil binder or water and diluted with varnish with a solvent and siccative added. Content of emulsion water in emulsion enamel should not exceed 20%. Content of oil base in oil enamel should not be less than 52%.	Used to paint the platforms of motor trucks.	13
Emal' zelenaya maslyanaya i emul'sionnaya ZIS-13	Green oil and emulsion enamel ZIS-13	TU MKhP 2180-50	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal diluent or water and diluted with varnish with water, a siccative, and a solvent added.	Used to paint the cabs and parts of motor trucks.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' seraya emul'sionnaya ZIS-23	Gray emulsion enamel ZIS-23	VTU MKhP 2424-50	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal diluent or water and diluted with varnish, with water, a siccative, and solvent added. The content of emulsion water in the emulsion enamel should not exceed 20%.	do	13
Nitroemal' seraya ZIS-230	Gray nitrocellulose enamel ZIS-230	VTU MKhP 2486-51		Used to paint cabs, covering parts, chassis, and motors of ZIS trucks.	1, 15
Emal' svetloseraya kislotostoykyaya No 1	Light gray acid-resistant enamel No 1	OST NKTP 8162/1084	An enamel paint, consisting of a suspension of pigments in a mixture of drying oil (oil diluent) and oil varnish in rosin or amber.	Used to protect surfaces from the action of storage battery acid.	1
Emal' svetloseraya kislotostoykyaya No 2	Light gray acid-resistant enamel No 2	TU MKhP 2194-50	An enamel, consisting of a suspension of pigments in a mixture of drying oil (oil diluent) and oil varnish in amber.	Used to protect surfaces from the action of battery sulfuric acid.	13
Kraska belaya fiksolevaya No 1	White fixol paint No 1	OST 10926-40	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of oil varnishes produced in prepared linseed and tung oils, solvents and pigments.	Used to paint railroad and street cars, motor buses, and other objects subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Kraska slonovaya fiksolevaya No 2	Ivory fixol paint No 2	OST 10926-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska kremovaya fiksolevaya No 3	Cream-colored fixol paint No 3	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska kremovaya fiksolevaya No 4	Cream-colored fixol paint No 4	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint motor buses.	13
Kraska zheltaya fiksolevaya No 5	Yellow fixol paint No 5	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint railroad and street cars, motor buses, and other objects subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Kraska korichnevaya fiksolevaya No 6	Brown fixol paint No 6	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska temnozheltaya fiksolevaya No 7	Dark yellow fixol paint No 7	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint railroad cars.	13
Kraska zelenaya fiksolevaya No 8	Green fixol paint No 8	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska zelenaya fiksolevaya No 9	Green fixol paint No 9	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint railroad and street cars, motor buses, and other objects subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Kraska sino-zelenaya fiksolevaya No 10	Blue-green fixol paint No 10	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint motor buses.	13
Kraska sino-zelenaya fiksolevaya No 11	Blue-green fixol paint No 11	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint street cars.	13
Kraska zashchitnaya fiksolevaya No 12	Khaki fixol paint No 12	OST 10926-40	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kraska goluboy fiksolevaya No 13	Azure fixol paint No 13	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint railroad and street cars, motor buses, and other objects subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Kraska temnosinaya fiksolevaya No 14	Dark blue fixol paint No 14	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska temnosinaya fiksolevaya No 15	Dark blue fixol paint No 15	OST 10926-40	do	Used topaint railroad cars.	13
Kraska vishnevaya fiksolevaya No 16	Cherry fixol paint No 16	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint street cars.	13
Kraska krasnaya fiksolevaya No 17	Red fixol paint No 17	OST 10926-40	do	Used to paint railroad and street cars, motor buses, and other objects subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Kraska chernaya fiksolevaya No 18	Black fixol paint No 18	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska seraya fiksolevaya No 19	Gray fixol paint No 19	OST 10926-40	do	do	13
Kraska zashchitnaya maslyanaya kamuflyazhnaya 3K	Khaki camouflage oil paint 3K	GOST 5785-51	A paint, consisting of dry pigments and fillers, ground in natural or condensed drying oil.		13
Kraska svetlokorichnevaya maslyanaya kamuflyashnaya 6K	Light brown camouflage oil paint 6K	GOST 5785-51	do		13
Kraska zheltaya okhrovaya maslyanaya kamuflyashnaya 7K	Yellow ocher camouflage oil paint 7K	GOST 5785-51	do		13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' gliftalevyy vodoemul'sionnaya 4BG	Glyptal water-emulsion enamel 4BG	TU MKhP 516-41	An enamel paint in a glyptal varnish, hot drying. Comes in a variety of colors.	Used to paint wooden platforms of motor vehicles.	1
Nitroemal' 4BN	Nitrocellulose enamel 4BN	TU MKhP 267-41	An		15
Kraska maslyanaya 4BO	Oil paint 4BO	GOST 5786-51	A paste, consisting of a mixture of dry pigments, ground in natural drying oil.		13
Emal' bezhnaya "Muar" No 4	Beige "moire" enamel No 4	TU MKhP 1702-49	An enamel, consisting of pigments, ground in glyptal diluent with the addition of thickened tung oil, a siccative, and a solvent.	Used for the decorative finishing of instruments.	13
Emal' korichnevaya "Muar" No 9	Brown "moire" enamel No 9	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' zashchitnaya "Muar" No 10	Khaki "moire" enamel No 10	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' zelenaya "Muar" No 13	Green "moire" enamel No 13	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' goluboy "Muar" No 15	Azure "moire" enamel	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' temnosinaya "Muar" No 16	Dark blue "moire" enamel No 16	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' vishnevaya "Muar" No 20	Cherry "Moire" enamel No 20	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Emal' krasnaya "Muar" No 21	Red "moire" enamel No 21	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' temnoseraya "Muar" No 23	Dark gray "moire" enamel No 23	TU MKhP 1742-48	do	do	13
Emal' seraya "Muar" No 24	Gray "moire" enamel No 24	TU MKhP 1702-49	do	do	13
Emal' chernaya "Muar" No 25	Black "moire" enamel No 25	TU MKhP 1478-48	do	do	13
Emal' alyuminiyevaya 9-32	Aluminum enamel 9-32	VTU MKhP 3218-52	A solution of resin BMK-5 in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers and aluminum powder. Produced in the form of colorless varnish 9-32 and aluminum powder; the components are mixed at the time of use.	Used as supplementary anti-corrosive protection for the exterior sides of duralumin plates.	2
Nitroemal' chernaya No 14-16	Black nitrocellulose enamel No 14-16	TU MKhP 539-11	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to paint metal surfaces.	1, 15
Lak vinilitovyy 25	Vinylite varnish 25		A mixture of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate and a pigment. The mixture is dissolved, while heating, in acetone or in dichlorethane.	Used as an intermediate coat.	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitrogrunt korichnevyy No 40	Brown nitrocellulose primer No 40	TU MKhP 1416-48	A solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of resins in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used as a primer for wooden heels.	1
Nitroemal' korichnevaya No 41	Brown nitrocellulose enamel No 41	TU MKhP 1415-48	An enamel, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers. Produced similarly to nitrocellulose enamels Nos 356, 357, and 358.	Used as a primer to paint wooden heels.	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 42	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 42	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Nitroemal' bezhnaya No 43	Beige nitrocellulose enamel No 43	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Nitroemal' chernaya No 44	Black nitrocellulose enamel No 44	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Nitroemal' belaya No 45	White nitrocellulose enamel No 45	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Nitroemal' krasnaya No 46	Red nitrocellulose enamel No 46	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitroemal' goluboy No 47	Azure nitrocellulose enamel No 47	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Nitroemal temnozelenaya No 48	Dark green nitrocellulose enamel No 48	TU MKhP 1415-48	do	do	1
Emal' svetloseraya No 51	Light gray enamel No 51	VTU MKhP 1691-47	An enamel, consisting of a suspension of pigments in glyptal varnish with the addition of xylena. Is a hot-drying enamel.	Used to protect conducting surfaces from the action of moisture and mechanical injury as well as to insure the electrical insulation of the conducting surface.	13
Emal' zelenaya No 52	Green enamel No 52	VTU MKhP 1691-47	do	do	13
Emal' krasnaya No 53	Red enamel No 53	VTU MKhP 1691-47	do	do	13
Nitrogrunt belyy No 55	White nitrocellulose primer No 55	TU MKhP 1416-48	A solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of resins in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used as a primer for wooden heels.	1
Nitrogrunt krasnyy No 56	Red nitrocellulose primer No 56	TU MKhP 1416-48	do	do	1
Nitrogrunt goluboy No 57	Azure nitrocellulose primer No 57	TU MKhP 1416-48	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Kraska emalevaya kremovaya No 57	Cream-colored enamel paint No 57	TU MKhP 1302-48	A paint, consisting of pigments ground in pentaphthalic varnish or in oil or glyptal diluent and diluted by this varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint the external surfaces of trolley and railroad cars, motor busses, and other objects subject to atmospheric action.	13
Nitrogrunt temno-zelenyy No 58	Dark green nitrocellulose primer No 58	TU MKhP 1416-48	A solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of resins in volatile organic solvents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used as a primer for wooden heels.	1
Kraska emalevaya goluboy No 58	Azure enamel paint No 58	TU MKhP 1302-48	A paint, consisting of pigments ground in pentaphtalic varnish or in oil or glyptal diluent and diluted by this varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint the external surfaces of trolley and railroad cars, motor busses, and other objects subject to atmospheric action.	13
Kraska emalevaya vishnevaya No 59	Cherry enamel paint No 59	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya temnosinaya No 60	Dark blue enamel paint No 60	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya pesochnaya No 61	Sand-colored enamel paint No 61	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Kraska emalevaya temnopesochnaya No 61-m	Dark sand-colored enamel paint No 61-m	TU MKhP 2219-50	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya zheltaya No 62	Yellow enamel paint No 62	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya svetlozelenaya No 63	Light green enamel paint No 63	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya seraya No 64	Gray enamel paint No 64	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya temnozelenaya No65	Dark green enamel paint No 65	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya elektrichnaya No66	Electric blue enamel paint No 66	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya krasnaya No 67	Red enamel paint No 67	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya chernaya No 68	Black enamel paint No 68	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya bezhnaya No 71	Beige enamel paint No 71	TU MKhP 1302-48	do	do	13
Emali spirtovyye No 91 krasnogo, zheltogo, sinego, i chernogo tsvetov	Red, yellow, blue, and black spirit enamels	TU MKhP 1413-46	Enamel paints, consisting of pigments, ground in an iditol spirit varnish diluted by this varnish	Used to coat wood models with a moisture-content of the wood not more than 10%; the	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
				enamels are not suitable for coating objects subject to the action of moisture.	
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya belaya No 101	White nitrocellulose primer paint No 101	GOST 4558-53	A paint, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to color crayons.	1
Emal' gruntovochnaya chernaya 101/19	Black primer enamel 101/19	TU MKhP 1573-47	A primer, consisting of carbon black and oil varnish (vegetable oil, petroleum asphalt, turpentine, turpentine substitutes, drier).	Used to paint the surfaces of cylinders and other parts of air cooled engines and for impregnating under pressure parts produced by electronic casting.	1, 13, 14
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya zheltaya No 106	Yellow nitrocellulose primer paint No 106	GOST 4558-53	A paint, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to color crayons.	1
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya oranzhevaya No 107	Orange nitrocellulose primer paint No 107	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya svetlozelenaya No 113	Light green nitrocellulose primer paint No 113	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya zelenaya No 114	Green nitrocellulose primer paint No 114	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya goluboy No 115	Azure nitrocellulose primer paint No 115	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya sinaya No 116	Blue nitrocellulose primer paint No 116	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1
Kraska nitrotsellyulosnaya gruntovochnaya krasnaya No 121	Red nitrocellulose primer paint No 121	GOST 4558-53	do	do	1
Kraska emalevaya chernaya No 122	Black enamel paint No 122	TU MKhP 277-47	An enamel paint, consisting of oil-asphalt varnish, pigmented carbon black, and Milori blue.	Used to paint radiators with corrugated (ribbed) surfaces.	13
Emal' krasnaya No 130	Red enamel No 130	TU MKhP 1849-48	An enamel paint, consisting of red pigment Zh, ground in a glyptal diluent and diluted with glyptal varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint fire fighting equipment.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Grunt gliftalevyy korichnevyy No 138	Brown glyptal primer No 138	GOST 4056-48	A suspension of pigments and fillers in phthalic varnish.	Used to prime metal surfaces and assemblies made up of metal and wood parts.	1, 13, 19
Grunt gliftalevyy krasnyy No 138A	Red glyptal primer No 138A	TU MKhP 1084-44	A primer, consisting of pigments (iron minium, colcothar, zinc yellow, talc) and glyptal varnish.	Used to prime rivet heads and damaged surfaces on the exterior of duralumin covering of aircraft of mixed construction, steel assemblies and parts, and the exterior of wooden covering joined with resin glue.	13, 14
Grunt nitrogliftalevyy korichnevyy No 147	Brown nitrocellulose glyptal primer No 147	TU MKhP 1945-49	A primer, consisting of pigments and fillers, ground on a glyptal base with collodion and a plasticizer added.	Used to prime the combined cab, body, and other parts of trucks.	1, 15
Grunt nitrogliftalevyy chernyy No 148	Black nitrocellulose glyptal primer No 148	TU MKhP 2032-49	do	Used to paint the chassis of motor vehicles.	1, 15
Emal' vodoemul'sionnaya gliftalevaya temnozelenaya No 150	Dark green water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 150	TU MKhP 262-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a suspension of pigments in an emulsion, made up of an oil varnish base and water with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint primed wooden platforms of motor trucks.	1, 13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Emal' vodoemul'sionaya gliftalevaya olivkovaya No 151	Olive green water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 151	TU MKhP 1645-47	do	Used to paint primed wooden platforms of GAZ-51 motor trucks.	13
Emal' vodoemul'sionaya gliftalevaya elektrichnaya No 152	Electric blue water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 152	TU MKhP 1645-47	do	do	13
Emal' vodoemul'sionaya gliftalevaya sinaya No 153	Blue water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 153	TU MKhP 1645-47	do	do	13
Emal' vodoemul'sionaya gliftalevaya bezhnaya No 154	Beige water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 154	TU MKhP 1645-47	do	do	13
Emal' vodoemul'sionaya gliftalevaya zelenaya No 159	Green water-emulsion glyptal enamel No 159	TU MKhP 1645-47	do	do	13
Gruntovka maslyano-lakovaya No 160	Oil varnish primer No 160	GOST 349-41	A paint, consisting of pigments ground in oil varnish, and a filler. Is hot-dried under nitrocellulose and oil coats.	Used to cover metal surfaces with the subsequent application of nitrocellulose varnish and nitrocellulose paint. Also used as a base under oil and enamel paints.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Gruntovka maslyano-lakovaya No 160-a	Oil varnish primer No 160-a	GOST 349-41	A paint, consisting of pigments, ground in oil varnish, and a filler. Is cold-dried under oil coats.	Used to cover metal surfaces with the subsequent application of oil and enamel paints.	13
Emal' asfal'tovaya chernaya No 178	Black asphalt enamel No 178	TU MKhP 1318-45	An enamel, consisting of a suspension of carbon black in oil-asphalt-bitumen varnish and an oil diluent with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint the undercarriage of motor vehicles with the subsequent painting of nitrocellulose enamel 660 or without further painting.	13
Gruntovka vodoemul'sionnaya gliftalevaya korichnevaya No 186	Brown water-emulsion glyptal primer No 186	TU MKhP 330-41		Used to paint motor vehicle truck platforms.	13, 19
Nitroemal' temnozelenaya No 310	Dark green nitrocellulose enamel No 310	TU MKhP 1086-48		Used as a final coat to paint bodies and parts of light motor vehicles.	1
Nitroemal' olivkovaya No 311	Olive nitrocellulose enamel No 311	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' svetlo-sero-zelenaya No 313	Light gray-green nitrocellulose No 313	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' chernozelenaya No 314	Black-green nitrocellulose enamel No 314	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' zelenaya No 316	Green nitrocellulose enamel No 316	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' sinaya No 330	Blue nitrocellulose enamel No 330	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' sinaya No 331	Blue nitrocellulose enamel No 331	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' temnosinaya No 332	Dark blue nitrocellulose enamel No 332	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' elektricheskaya No 335	Electric blue nitrocellulose enamel No 335	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' sinaya No 336	Blue nitrocellulose enamel No 336	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' goluboy No 337	Azure nitrocellulose enamel No 337	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' turetskaya No 338	Turquoise nitrocellulose enamel No 338	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' svetlosiraya No 339	Light blue nitrocellulose enamel No 339	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' zheltaya No 340	Yellow nitrocellulose enamel No 340	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' bezhnaya No 350	Beige nitrocellulose enamel No 350	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' bezhnaya No 351	Beige nitrocellulose enamel No 351	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' bezhnaya No 352	Beige nitrocellulose enamel No 352	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 353	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 353	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' bestsvetnaya No 354	Colorless nitrocellulose enamel No 354	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' kremovaya No 356	Cream-colored nitrocellulose enamel No 356	TU MKhP 1603-47		Used to paint accessories to motor vehicle tools.	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 357	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 357	TU MKhP 1603-47		do	1
Nitroemal' korichnevaya No 358	Brown nitrocellulose enamel No 358	TU MKhP 1603-47		do	1
Nitroemal' korichnevaya No 360	Brown nitrocellulose enamel No 360	TU MKhP 1086-48		Used as a final coat to paint bodies and parts of light motor vehicles.	1
Nitroemal' korichnevaya No 365	Brown nitrocellulose enamel No 365	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 370	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 370	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' seraya No 372	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 372	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 373	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 373	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' seraya No 374	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 374	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' sero-goluboy No 376	Gray-azure nitrocellulose enamel No 376	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' belaya No 380	White nitrocellulose enamel No 380	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' kremovaya No 382	Cream-colored nitrocellulose enamel No 382	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' molochno-tsvetnaya No 383	Milk-colored nitrocellulose enamel No 383	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' krasnaya No 390	Red nitrocellulose enamel No 390	TU MKhP 1086-48		do	1
Nitroemal' sero-zelenaya No 507	Gray-green nitrocellulose enamel No 507	OST 10927-40		For use on motor trucks.	1
Nitroemal' belaya No 512	White nitrocellulose enamel No 512	TU MKhP 1677-47	A solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to paint primed surfaces by means of a spray gun.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Kraska emalevaya belaya No 560	White (or gray-blue) enamel paint No 560	TU MKhP 1764-48	A paint, consisting of pigments ground in pentaphthalic varnish or in glyptal or oil diluent and diluted in this same varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint metal surfaces subject to to atmospheric conditions, which have first been painted with the primer ALG-1.	13
Nitroemal' chernaya No 602	Black nitrocellulose enamel No 602	TU MKhP 644-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to coat metal surfaces over primer No 138 and filler No 175.	1, 15
Gruntovka nitrotsellyuloznaya seraya No 622	Gray nitrocellulose primer No 622	TU MKhP 275-47	A primer, consisting of a solution of nitrocellulose and resin in volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to prime small areas (up to 10 sq cm) on metal prior to retouching.	1, 15
Nitroemal' No 624-a	Nitrocellulose enamel No 624-a	OST 10928-48	An enamel, produced by the addition of resin.	Used to paint the interior surfaces of frames, housings, transmissions, gear boxes, decelerators, etc., on motor vehicles.	1, 19
Nitroemal' No 624-s	Nitrocellulose enamel No 624-s	OST 10928-40	do	Used to paint the motors of motor vehicles.	1
Nitroemal' No 625	Nitrocellulose enamel No 625	TU MKhP 1775-48		Used to paint engine parts on motor vehicles.	15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' seraya No 634	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 634	TU MKhP 624-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to paint metal surfaces.	1, 15
Nitroemal' chernaya No 660	Black nitrocellulose enamel No 660	GOST 5753-51	An enamel, produced by the addition of resin.	Used to paint the chassis and other parts of trucks, both as a primer and as a final coat.	1, 15
Nitroemal' chernaya No 661	Black nitrocellulose enamel No 661	VTU MKhP 1964-49	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to paint the attachments to sewing machine followed by a coat of nitrocellulose varnish No 930.	1, 15
Kraska emalevaya krasnaya No 670	Red enamel paint No 670	TU MKhP 1764-48	An enamel paint, consisting of pigments, ground in pentaphthalic varnish or in glyptal or oil diluent and diluted in this same varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint metal surfaces subject to atmospheric conditions, which have first been painted with prime ALG-1.	13
Kraska emalevaya chernaya No 680	Black enamel paint No 680	TU MKhP 1764-48	do	do	13
Kraska emalevaya zashchitnaya No 690	Khaki enamel paint No 690	TU MKhP 1764-48	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' olivkovaya No 907	Olive-green nitrocellulose enamel No 907	GOST 10927-40		For use on motor trucks	1, 15
Nitroemal' olivkovaya No 908	Olive-green nitrocellulose enamel No 908	TU MKhP 1644-47		For use on motor trucks GAZ-51	1, 15
Nitroemal' elektrichnaya No 908	Electric blue nitrocellulose enamel No 908	TU MKhP 1644-47		do	1, 15
Nitroemal' seraya No 910	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 910	TU MKhP 1644-47		do	1, 15
Nitroemal' bezhnaya No 911	Beige nitrocellulose enamel No 911	TU MKhP 1644-47		do	1, 15
Nitroemal' No 923	Nitrocellulose enamel No 923	TU MKhP 2077-49	An enamel paint, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used to paint metal-cutting machine tools.	1, 15
Nitroemal' seraya No 924	Gray nitrocellulose enamel No 924	TU MKhP 3160-52	do	do	2
Nitroemal' gliftalevaya rozovaya-svetlokorichnevaya No 1201	Rose-to-light brown glyptal nitrocellulose enamel No 1201	TU MKhP 1152-45	An enamel paint, consisting of varnish collodion and glyptal resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with pigments added.	Used as an electro-insulating coating for parts of machines and apparatuses in such cases where a glossy oil-resistant coating is required.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitroemal' No 1202	Nitrocellulose enamel No 1202	TU MKhP 2485-51	An enamel, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in volatile organic solvents with pigments and plasticizers added.	Used as a benzene- and oil-resistant and as an anticorrosive coating.	1, 15
Emal' gliftalevaya seraya No 1425	Gray glyptal enamel No 1425	GOST 5971-51	An enamel paint, consisting of dry pigments, ground in oil diluent and diluted with glyptal varnish with a siccative and solvent (white spirit, turpentine, benzene, naphtha-solvent) added.	Used to paint a variety of metal tools and instruments.	1, 13
Emal' zashchitnaya No 1426	Khaki enamel No 1426	GOST 6745-53	An enamel paint, consisting of pigments ground in an oil binder and diluted with oil or glyptal varnish with a solvent and siccative added.	Used as a protective coating to paint various tools and instruments made of iron, duralumin, and aluminum.	8, 13
Emal' zashchitnaya No 1426f	Khaki enamel No 1426f	GOST 6745-53	do	do	8, 13
Emal' No 1427	Enamel No 1427	TU MKhP 918-42	do	do	13
Emal' temnosashchitnaya No 1431	Dark khaki enamel No 1431	TU MKhP 1143-44	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in an oil binder and water and diluted with bitumen-oil varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint forged metal rings for purposes of concealment and also for protection against corrosion during storage and shipment.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Emal' temnozashchitnaya No 1431 ya	Dark khaki enamel No 1431 ya	TU MKhP 1401-46	An enamel paint, consisting of pigments, oil or glyptal diluent oil-bitumen varnish, water, and a solvent (turpentine, xylene fraction, white spirit) with a siccative added.	Used to paint wooden containers or similar wooden articles.	13
Emal' zashchitnaya No 1432	Khaki enamel No 1432	TU MKhP 1457-46	An enamel paint, consisting of pigments, ground in an oil binder and water and diluted with bitumen-oil and glyptal varnishes with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint the wooden platforms of motor trucks.	13
Elektroemal' No 1495	Electro-enamel No1495	TU MKhP 1604-47	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of aero-dilution or oil dilution (drying oil) and glyptal varnish.	Used to paint metal for protection against corrosion and to increase the dielectric properties of the painted surface.	13
Emal' tortsovochnaya chernaya No 1506	Black facing enamel No 1506	VTU MKhP 2263-50	An enamel, consisting of pigments, ground in glyptal diluent and diluted in glyptal varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint instruments.	1, 13
Emal' tortsovochnaya bezhnaya No 1508	Beige facing enamel No 1508	VTU MKhP 2263-50	do	do	1, 13
Emal' tortsovochnaya zashchitnaya No 1511	Khaki facing enamel No 1511	VTU MKhP 2263-50	do	do	1, 13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Emal' tortsovochnaya svetloseraya No 1513	Light gray facing enamel No 1513	TU MKhP 2112-49	An enamel, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in glyptal diluent and diluted in glyptal varnish No 51 with a siccative and solvent added.	do	13
Emal' podryvnaya poluglyantsevaya svetloseraya No 1514	Light gray semi-gloss coating enamel No 1514	TU MKhP 2114-49	do	do	13
Grunt lakovyy temnoseryy No 1515	Dark gray varnish primer No 1515	Normal' 217 MMTU	A varnish primer, consisting of a mixture of dry pigments (zinc white, carbon black) and an oil varnish intermediate with a siccative and and white spirit solvent added.	Used as a primer on housings, blocks, and other parts of water-cooled engines.	13, 14
Emal' matovaya chernaya No 1517	Flat black enamel No 1517	TU MKhP 1370-46	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of carbon black and magnesium oxide, ground in a glyptal-tung diluent and diluted in solvents with the addition of a siccative.	Used to paint engine parts.	13
Emal' polumatovaya chernaya No 1518	Semi-flat black enamel No 1518	TU MKhP 1802-48	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of carbon black (oil and gas) and magnesium oxide, ground in glyptal diluent and diluted in pentaphtalic varish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint instruments.	13
Emal' glubokomatovaya chernaya No 1519	Deep-flat black enamel No 1519	VTU MKhP 2111-49	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of carbon black	Used to paint the internal housings of	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
			(oil and gas) and magnesium oxide, ground in alkyd varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	optical instruments which have not been previously primed.	
Emal' belaya No 1520	White enamel No 1520	VTU MKhP 2328-50	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of dry pigments, ground in a solution of urea-formaldehyde resin with a plasticizer and solvent added.	Used to paint instruments and other metal objects not subject to atmospheric conditions.	13
Emal' belaya No 2013	White enamel No 2013	TU MKhP 557-49	An enamel paint, consisting of zinc white, ground in oil varnish and diluted by this varnish with a siccative added.	Used to paint metal objects (watch faces, manometers, and other measuring instruments) previously painted with primer No 138.	13
Emal' belaya No 2014	White enamel No 2014	TU MKhP 2051-49	An enamel paint, consisting of titanium white, ground in pentaphthalic varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint the external surfaces of zinc-stannic and aluminum tubing.	13
Emal' seraya No 2062	Gray enamel No 2062	TU MKhP 1400-45	An enamel paint, consisting of a suspension of pigments, ground in an oil diluent or drying oil in oil varnish (enamel No 2062) with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint geodetic and other sensitive instruments.	13
Emal' seraya No 2062f	Gray enamel No 2062f	TU MKhP 1400-45	An enamel paint, consisting of a suspension of pigments, ground in an oil diluent or drying oil in glyptal varnish with a siccative and solvent added.	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Emal' chernaya No 2085f	Black enamel No 2085f	TU MKhP 910-41	A semi-gloss, glyptal enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of carbon black, ground in an oil diluent with glyptal varnish, siccative, and solvent (white spirit, turpentine, coal-tar solvent, xylene).	Used to paint the metal parts of various tools and instruments.	13
Emal' gliftalevaya matovaya No 2086f	Flat glyptal enamel No 2086f	TU MKhP 788-41	An oil enamel, consisting of a pigment (carbon black), binder oil varnish with a glyptal resin base), siccative, and solvents (white-spirit, turpentine, xylene).	Used to paint the exterior of previously primed engine parts and metal parts of various tools and instruments made of iron, duralumin, and aluminum.	13,14
Emal' chernaya No 2087	Black enamel No 2087	TU MKhP 789-41	An enamel paint, consisting of a mixture of carbon black, ground in an oil diluent, with an oil varnish, consisting of prepared oils, resins, with a siccative and solvent added.	Used to paint metal parts made of iron, duralumin and aluminum, of various tools, instruments, and photographic equipment.	13

II. Varnishes

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak pervogo pokrytiya A-1-N	Prime-coat varnish A-1-N	GOST 2699-44	A solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents. Is a viscous liquid with a light opalescence, containing no mechanical admixtures or flaky particles. During storage a very small quantity of particles, uniformly distributed during mixing, is permitted.	Used to coat the fabric coverings of airplanes and gliders.	1, 15
Lak atseto-butiratnyy AB-1	Aceto-butyrate varnish AB-1	TU MKhP 1475-47	A solution of aceto-butyrate of cellulose and collodion in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers. Is a clear liquid, without visible mechanical admixtures and insoluble cellulose acetobutyrate.	Used to apply to decay of fabric by means of a brush.	1, 15
Lak maslyanyy AS	Oil varnish AS		An antiseptic oil varnish.	Used to prevent decay of interior wooden components.	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak atsetobutiratnyy AV-1	Aceto-butyrate varnish AV-1	TU MKhP 1473-47			15
Nitrolak AV-4 d/1	Nitrocellulose varnish AV-4 d/1	TU MKhP 718-41	A solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of solvents and diluents with the addition of plasticizers.	Used to varnish the runners of wooden skiis in order to protect them from freezing.	1, 15
Nitrolak AV-4 d/s	Nitrocellulose varnish AV-4 d/s			Used to varnish surfaces of wooden and metal propellors previously ~~koen~~ coated with nitrocellulose enamels.	14
Nitrolak AV-4 d/v	Nitrocellulose varnish AV-4 d/v	TU MKhP 1324-45	A solution of nitrocellulose in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of plasticizers.	Used as a finishing coat on metal and wood surfaces previously coated with nitrocellulose enamels.	1, 15
Nitrolak AV-4 w/s	Nitrocellulose varnish AV-4 w/s			Used to varnish the runners of wooden skiis.	14
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy kleyushchiy Bt-95	Electric-insulating adhesive varnish Bt-95	GOST 8017-56	An adhesive substance.	Used in the production of "mikalenta."	47

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy pokryvnoy Bt-99	Electric-insulating coating varnish Bt-99	GOST 8017-56		Used as an air-dried varnish for coating windings of electrical machines and apparatuses.	47
Nitrolak DA-1	Nitrocellulose varnish DA-1	TU MKhP 1075-43	A solution of varnish collodion and resin in organic solvents and diluents.	Used as a binder in the production of a composition for coating ampoules used for special purposes.	1, 15
Nitrolak emul'sionnyy DE-1-36	Emulsion nitrocellulose varnish DE-1-36	TU MKhP 1261-45	A solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with a plasticizer added. Is a viscous yellow or brown liquid without mechanical admixtures.	Used in the composition of water-emulsion varnishes for leather.	1, 15
Nitrolak DE-36	Nitrocellulose varnish DE-36		A colorless, non-pigmented nitrocellulose varnish.	Used to increase the luster of a coating. Also used as a base.	22
Lak perkhlorvinilovyy DMZ	Perchlorvinyl varnish DMZ	TU MKhP 1722-49	A solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in a mixture of organic solvents. Is a colorless or slightly yellow viscous liquid.	Used to guard paper materials for special purposes against moisture.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Nitrolak DTs	Nitrocellulose varnish DTs	VTU MKhP 1142-44	A colorless liquid, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of plasticizers.	Used to glue celluloid articles.	1, 15
Lak etiltsellyuloznyy EDP-2	Ethyl cellulose varnish EDP-2	VTU MKhP 1488-47	A solution of ethyl cellulose and a plasticizer in organic solvents.	Used to varnish low-voltage cables.	1, 15
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy kremno-organicheskiy EF-1	Silico-organic insulating varnish EF-1	TU MKhP 2300-52	A solution of silico-organic resin in toluene with siccative No 64B added.	Used for special purposes.	1
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy kremno-organicheskiy EF-3	Silico-organic insulating varnish EF-3	TU MKhP 2300-52	A solution of silico-organic resin in toluene or a mixture of benzene with turpentine with siccative No 64B added.	Used for impregnating the windings of electrical machines.	1
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy kremno-organicheskiy EF-5	Silico-organic insulating varnish EF-5	TU MKhP 2300-52	A solution of silico-organic resin in toluene, white-spirit, or benzene with siccative No 64B added.	Used to glue "stekolmikalenta," flexible micanite, and glass micanite, for the production of coating and impregnating enamels and cellophane tape.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak etiltsellyuloznyy EKL-1	Ethyl cellulose varnish EKL-1	VTU MKhP 2375-50	A colorless or yellowish liquid, consisting of a solution of ethyl cellulose and a plasticizer in organic solvents.	Used to varnish electric wire.	1, 15
Lak FD-2	Varnish FD-2	TU MKhP 2011-49	A solution of glyptal resin, modified by the addition of sunflower oil, in organic solvents.	Used to produce emamel paints.	18
Lak bakelitovyy FKF	Bakelite varnish FKF	VTU MKhP 1968-49	A solution of bakelite resin in ethyl alcohol.	Used for the production of glues.	1
Lak FL-2	Varnish FL-2	TU MKhP 2011-49	A solution of glyptal resin, modified by the addition of linseed oil, in organic solvents.	Used to produce enamel paints.	18
Lak gliftalevyy FP/v-2	Glyptal varnish FP/v-2	TUTU MKhP 2011-1949	A solution of synthetic glycerine-phthalic resin in organic solvents, modified by semi-drying oils.	Used to produce enamel paints.	13
Lak gliftalevyy FP/vT-2	Glyptal varnish FP/vT-2	TU MKhP 2011-49	A solution of synthetic glycerine-phthalic resin in organic solvents, modified by a mixture of semi-drying and tung oils.	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak gliftalevyy FP/vV-2	Glyptal varnish FP/vV-2	TU MKhP 2011-49	A solution of synthetic glycerine-phthalic resin in organic solvents, modified by a mixture of semi-drying and drying oils.	do	13
Lak gliftalevyy FV-2	Glyptal varnish FV-2	TU MKhP 2011-49	A solution of synthetic glycerine-phthalic resin in organic solvents modified by drying oils.	do	13
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy propitochnyy GF-95	Electric-insulating impregnating varnish GF-95	GOST 8018-56		Used to impregnate the windings of electrical machines, apparatuses, and transformers.	47
Lak spirtovyy iditel'nefenol'nyy mebel'nyy No 11F	Iditol-phenol alcohol varnish for furniture No 11F	TU MKhP 176-40	A solution of phenol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin and aniline spirit dyes. Has light red to dark red color.	Used to coat furniture and other wooden articles. Should not be used on items subject to the action of moisture.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak spirtovyy iditol'nefenol'nyy mebel'nyy No 2IF	Iditol-phenol alcohol varnish for furniture No 2IF	TU MKhP 176-40	A clear to light yellow solution of phenol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin.	do	1, 15
Lak spirtovyy iditol'nefenol'nyy mebel'nyy No 4IF	Iditol-phenol alcohol varnish for furniture No 4IF	TU MKhP 176-40	A black solution of phenol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin and aniline spirit dyes.	do	1, 15
Lak spirtovyy iditol'nokrezol'nyy mebel'nyy No 1IK	Iditol-cresol alcohol varnish for furniture No 1IK	TU MKhP 176-40	A light red to dark red solution of cresol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin and aniline spirit dyes.	do	1, 15
Lak spirtovyy iditol'nokrezol'nyy mebel'nyy No 2IK	Iditol-cresol alcohol varnish for furniture No 2IK	TU MKhP 176-40	A clear to light yellow solution of cresol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin.	do	1, 15
Lak spirtovyy iditol'nokrezol'nyy mebel'nyy 4IK	Iditol-cresol alcohol varnish for furniture 4IK	TU MKhP 176-40	A black solution of cresol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of rosin and aniline spirit dyes.	do	1, 15
Lak kremniyorganicheskiy K-44	Silico-organic varnish K-44		Has thermostable, working temperature of 200°C		23

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak kremniyorganicheskiy K-47	Silico-organic varnish K-47		do		23
Lak kremniyorganicheskiy K-48	Silico-organic varnish K-48		do		23
Nitrolak KB-36	Nitrocellulose varnish KB-36	TU MKhP 1259-45	A solution of varnish colledion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with a plasticizer added.	Used as a primer on leather before coating with nitrocellulose enamel or as a coating varnish over nitrocellulose enalem (for haberdashery leather).	1, 15
Lak elektroizolyatsionnyy propitochnyy KF-95	Electric-insulating impregnating varnish KF-95	GOST 8018-56		Used to impregnate various fabrics and windings of electrical machines.	47
Lak khimstoykiy bestsvetnyy pokryvnoy KhSL	Colorless chemically-stable varnish KhSL	VTU MKhP 2255-50	A solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in organic solvents with the addition of a plasticizer.	Used as a coating varnish for chemically-stable enamels KhSE.	1, 15
Lak perkhlorvinilovyy KhVL-18	Perchlorvinyl varnish KhVL-18	TU MKhP 3454-52	A light to dark yellow solution of perchlorvinyl resin in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of talc. Diluted with diluent R-4.	Used to fix patterns, applied with special ink, on the surface of vinyl chloride tubes.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak perkhlorvinilovyy KhVL-21	Perchlorvinyl varnish KhVL-21	TU MKhP 2497-51	A yellowish solution of dry perchlorvinyl resin in organic solvents with plasticizers added.	Used to coat special steels.	1, 15
Lak KOD-1 kislotnogo otverzhdeniya dlya dereva	Acid-congealing varnish KOD-1 for wood	VTU MKhP 2315-50	A mixture of semifinished varnish, consisting of butanol-ethylcellulose solution of plasticized phenol-formaldehyde -urea resin and acid solidifier (10-15%). The acid solidifier is added to the varnish at the point of use.	Used exclusively for coating wooden articles on the insids of compartments; use of the varnish to coat metal surfaces is not recommended.	1
Nitrolak LBS-11	Nitrocellulose varnish LBS-11	TU MKhP 1066-43	A transparent solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents with a plasticizer added.	Used to paint special articles.	1. 15
Lak maslyanyy LM-15	Oil varnish LM-15				14
Lak maslyanyy LM-20	Oil varnish LM-20				14
Lak maslyanyy LM-25	Oil varnish LM-25				14
Lak maslyanyy LM-33	Oil varnish LM-33		Crystal varnish "Frost" (Moroz).	Used for decorative finish of wooden and metal surfaces.	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak metakrilovyy M-3	Methacrylic varnish M-3	TU MKhP 1072-47	A solution of methacrylic acid (pieces of organic glass -- methacrylate) in a mixture of organic solvents.	Used to mix with powder of luminescent composition.	1, 15
Nitrolak NTs-312	Nitrocellulose varnish NTs-312		A new product with a film-forming capacity several times greater than nitrocellulose varnish No 754. However, it is impossible to work with heated nitrocellulose varnish NTs-312 and at low temperatures the film cracks.		48
Lak perkhlorvinilovyy ONILKh-3	Perchlorvinyl varnish ONILKh-3	TU MKhP 1250-48	A solution of perchlorvinyl resin in organic solvents (chlorobenzene and dichloroethane) with a plasticizer (chloroparaffin) added.	Used for external coating as an anticorrosion agent.	1, 18
Lak benzo-maslostoykiy PFT-13	Benzene-oil resistant varnish PFT-13	VTU MKhP 2105-49	A solution in organic solvents of a fusion of alkyd resin, modified with vegetable oils, with polymerized tung oil with paraffin and a siccative added.	Used for the preparation of condensor paper.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak proteznyy PL-7	Prosthetic varnish PL-7	TU KMhP 2429-50	A colorless or yellowish solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with a plasticizer added.	Used to impregnate fabric used in the production of prosthetic-orthopedic articles.	1, 15
Lak proteznyy PL-36	Prosthetic varnish PL-36	TU MKhP 1358-49	do	do	1, 15
Lak proteznyy pokryvnoy PPL-3	Prosthetic coating varnish PPL-3	TU MKhP 2144-49	do	Used as a coating over impregnating prosthetic varnish.	1, 15
Lak polivinilatsetatnyy S-4	Polyvinylacetate varnish S-4	TU MKhP 1376-50	A clear solution of polyvinylacetate in ethyl alcohol with viscosity of 3-6 centipoise.	Used to coat and cement various materials.	1
Lak polivinilatsetatnyy S-8	Polyvinylacetate varnish S-8	TU MKhP 1376-50	A clear solution of polyvinylacetate in ethyl alcohol with viscosity of 6-10 centipoise.	do	1
Lak polivinilatsetatnyy S-12	Polyvinylacetate varnish S-12	TU MKhP 1376-50	A clear solution of polyvinylacetate in ethyl alcohol with viscosity of 10-14 centipoise.	do	1
Lak polivinilatsetatnyy S-18	Polyvinylacetate varnish S-18	TU MKhP 1376-50	A clear solution of polyvinylacetate in ethyl alcohol with viscosity of 14-22 centipoise.	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak polivinilatsetatnyy S-25	Polyvinylacetate varnish S-25	TU MKhP 1376-50	A clear solution of polyvinylacetate in ethyl alcohol with viscosity of 22-30 centipoise.	do	1
Lak benzo-maslostoykiy SB-1	Benzene-oil resistant varnish SB-1	VTU MKhP 2105-49	A solution in organic solvents of a fusion of alkylphenol resin with tung oil with paraffin and a siccative added.	Used for the preparation of condensor paper.	13
Lak bakelitovyy SBS-1	Bakelite varnish SBS-1	VTU MKhP 1583-47	A solution of bakelite resin in ethyl alcohol.	Used to cement and impregnate various materials.	1
Lak bakelitovyy SBS-1ff	Bakelite varnish SBS-1ff	VUT MKhP 1583-47	do	do	1
Lak bakelitovyy SBS-2	Bakelite varnish SBS-2	VTU MKhP 1583-47	do	Used to impregnate fabric.	1
Lak bakelitovyy SKS-1	Bakelite varnish SKS-1	GOST 901-46	do	Used to cement and impregnate various materials.	1
Lak benzomaslostoykiy SV-1	Benzene-oil resistant varnish SV-1	VTU MKhP 2105-49	A solution in organic solvents of a fusion of alkylphenol resin in tung oil with the addition of paraffin and a siccative.	Used for the production of condensor paper.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Nitrolak TD	Nitrocellulose varnish TD	TU MKhP 1131-44	A blue-black solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of volatile organic solvents with the addition of a dye (nigrosine) and a plasticizer.	Used in the production of discs for sound recordings.	1, 15
Lak UVL-1	Varnish UVL-1	VTU MKhP 2532-51	A solution of urea-formaldehyde and alkyd resin in organic solvents.	Used as the final coat for painting bicycles.	18
Lak bakelitovyy VF	Bakelite varnish VF	GOST 901-46	A solution of bakelite resin in ethyl alcohol.	Used for cementing and impregnating various materials.	1
Lak i politura VK-1	Varnish and shellac varnish VK-1	GOST 5171-49	A solution of nitrocellulose and resin in volatile organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers. Color of solution is brown with a reddish tinge.	Used to varnish wooden articles not subject to the action of moisture.	1, 15
Lak bestsvetnyy VKhL-4000	Colorless varnish VKhL-4000	VTU MKhP 2647-51	A solution of resin SVKh-40 in a mixture of volatile organic solvents.	Used to coat chemically stable enamel VKhE-4023 and other stable enamels.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lak konservnyy YaK-1	Preservative varnish YaK-1	VTU MKhP 2079-49	A solution in organic solvents of fused amber resin, modified with vegetable oils, with the addition of a siccative.	Used for the exterior coating of tin plate used in the production of tin cans and also in the abrasives industry for the manufacture of water-proof abrasive materials.	1
Nitrolak kabel'nyy 4B	Nitrocellulose cable varnish 4B	TU MKhP 1647-50	A solution of varnish collodion in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of a plasticizer.	Used to varnish low tension lines LPRGS and AOL.	1, 15
Nitrolak kabel'nyy 4BA	Nitrocellulose cable varnish 4BA	TU MKhP 2104-50	do	Used to varnish low tension lines.	1, 15
Nitrolak kabel'nyy 5B	Nitrocellulose cable varnish 5B	TU MKhP 790-41	do	Used to coat high-voltage lines for ignition PVL.	1, 15
Nitrolak kabel'nyy 5T	Nitrocellulose cable varnish 5T	TU MKhP 908-41	do	Used to varnish low tension lines in motor vehicles and tractors.	1, 15
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 4s	Oil-resin varnish No 4s	GOST 5470-50	A general purpose varnish, consisting of a solution of alkyd or natural resins modified by vegetable oils in organic solvents	Used to paint interior wood and metal surfaces.	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 4t	Oil-resin varnish No 4t	GOST 5470-50	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 5s	Oil-resin varnish No 5s	GOST 5470-50	do	Used to paint interior and exterior wood and metal surfaces.	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 5t	Oil-resin varnish No 5t	GOST 5470-50	do	do	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 6s	Oil-resin varnish No 6s	GOST 5470-50	do	Used to paint exterior wood and metal surfaces.	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 6t	Oil-resin varnish No 6t	GOST 5470-50	do	do	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 7s	Oil-resin varnish No 7s	GOST 5470-50	do	Used to paint wood and metal surfaces not subject to atmospheric action.	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 7t	Oil-resin varnish No 7t	GOST 5470-50	do	do	13
Lak maslyano-smolyanyy No 8	Oil-resin varnish No 8	GOST 5470-50	do	Used to paint children's toys and in interior finishing work.	13
Lak spirtovyy shellachnyy No 7	Alcohol shellac varnish No 7	TU MKhP 2264-50	A solution of shellac and rosin in ethyl alcohol.	Used to coat furniture and other wooden articles requiring careful finishing; the wood should be dry. The varnish should not be used on articles subject to the action of moisture.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak gliftalevyy No 7-627	Glyptal varnish No 7-627	TU MKhP 1701-47	A solution in volatile organic solvents of synthetic alkyd resin, modified with linseed oil.	Used to glue the pilings of stator, armature, and transformer iron and for impregnating windings of transformers.	13
Lak bestsvetnyy No 9-32	Colorless varnish No 9-32	VTU MKhP 3219-52	A solution of resin BMK in volatile organic solvents with a plasticizer added.	Used as an additional anticorrosive protection for duralumin facings of articles, anodized and treated in chromalcy, and also for the production of aluminum enamel No 9-32.	2
Lak krezol'no-maslyanyy No 9-627	Cresol-oil varnish No 9-627	TU MKhP 1703-47	A solution in xylene of a fusion of cresol-formaldehyde resin and a mixture of drying oils (tung and polymerized linseed).	Used to impregnate electric machine windings of wires with rubber, vitreous, cotton, or silk insulation.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 13	Insulating varnish No 13	TU MKhP 1145-44	A black solution of a base, consisting of natural asphaltites (gilsonite, etc.) and vegetable oils in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate polar coils.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak No 17-a	Varnish No 17-a	GOST 3862-47	A solution in organic solvents of a fusion, consisting of resins (ester-rosin) and a mixture of tung and linseed oils. Is subjected to heat treatment with a siccative added.	Used to coat interior surfaces of wooden structures and small steel and duralumin parts of aircraft. Also used to coat steel bundles and metals for warehouse storage.	13, 14
Lak maslyanyy No 25	Oil varnish No 25			Used to increase the luster of a painted surface.	22
Lak maslyanyy No 27	Oil varnish No 27				22
Lak spirtovyy zheltyy No 31	Yellow alcohol varnish No 31	TU MKhP 2256-50	A solution of resin in ethyl alcohol, colored with aniline dye.	Used to paint electric light bulbs and metal objects (copper, white metal, or tin). Should not be used to paint objects affected by the action of moisture.	1
Lak spirtovyy zelotistyy No 34	Gold alcohol varnish No 34	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak spirtovyy plamennyy No 35	Flame-colored alcohol varnish No 35	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak spirtovyy malinovyy No 38	Raspberry-colored alcohol varnish No 38	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak spirtovyy fiolstovyy No 39	Violet alcohol varnish No 39	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak spirtovyy siniy No 40	BBlue alcohol varnish No 40	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak spirtovyy golubcy No 41	Azure alcohol varnish No 41	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak spirtovyy zelenyy No 45	Green alcohol varnish No 45	TU MKhP 2256-50	do	do	1
Lak asfal'tovo-bitumnyy chernyy No 35	Black asphalt-bitumen varnish No 35	GOST 350-41	A black solution, consisting of a mixture of asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, rosin, or coumarone resin in a solvent (white-spirit, turpentine, solvent-naphtha).	Used to paint hardware and various metal household articles with one coat without previous priming.	13
Lak maslyanyy No 42	Oil varnish No 42	TU MKhP 687-41	A black solution of the fusion of natural asphaltites (gilsonite, "pechera," etc.) and drying oils in the solvents with a siccative added.	Used to varnish coils and wooden spools which have been primed with a black base.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak chernyy No 67	Black varnish No 67	GOST 312-43	A solution of petroleum bitumen bitumen, with the addition of heavy pitch or asphalt or with no additions, in a mixture of volatile solvents.		13
Lak No 68	Varnish No 68	TU MKhP 1574-47	A solution of petroleum bitumen in a mixture of volatile solvents.	Used to coat various metal objects in such cases where a fast drying varnish is required.	13
Lak maslyanyy podmazochnyy No 74	Oil varnish No 74 for undercoat	OST 10940-40	A solution of resins (calcium resinate and others) and prepared vegetable or fish oils, treated with the oxides of various metals, in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used for the preparation of undercoat for cold or hot drying, applied in order to smooth the rough places onmetal over the iron minium used to prime the surface. The coat should not exceed 1 mm in thickness.	1
Lak shpatlevochnyy No 75	Primer varnish No 75	GOST 4975-49	A solution of resin and prepared vegetable oils in organic volatile solvents with a siccative added.	Used to produce primer agents.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak maslyanyy No 92-a	Oil varnish No 92-a	TU MKhP 694-41	A mixture of polymerized drying oils (linseed, perillic, etc.), ester-rosin, siccative, and solvent (white-spirit or turpentine).	Used for hot drying under special circumstances.	13
Lak No 102	Varnish No 102	TU MKhP 749-41	A colloidal solution of resin and oil in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used as a hot drying varnish for coating tin plate before stamping.	13
Lak maslyanyy chernyy No 102/19	Black oil varnish No 102/19	TU MKhP 1602-47	A solution of natural asphalts or petroleum bitumen (or a mixture of these) and rosin-ester in vegetable oils and volatile solvents with a siccative added.	Used as a finishing paint on engine parts coated with the black lusterless primer 101/19.	13, 14
Lak asfal'tovo-maslyanyy No 103	Asphalt-oil varnish No 103	VTU MKhP 2477-51	A black solution in volatile organic solvents of an oil-resin base, obtained by the interaction of varnish-bitumen, alkylphenol resin, and prepared oil with a siccative added.	Used for the application on bicycle parts as a protective-decorative coating over enamel Ch-1.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak No 156	Varnish No 156	TU MKhP 3086-52	A solution in volatile organic solvents of glyptal resin, modified by vegetable oils with urea-formaldehyde and siccatives added.	Used to coat the wooden bobbins of spinning machines and looms.	1
Lak pentaftalevyy No 170	Pentaphthalic varnish No 170	TU MKhP 1308-45	A solution in organic solvents of synthetic pentaphthalic resin modified by vegetable oils with a siccative added.	Used to thin tramway enamels during application of the final coat.	13
Lak alkilfenol'nyy maslyanyy No 171	Alkylphenol oil varnish No 171	TU MKhP 1558-47	A solution in organic solvents of a fusion of 100% alkylphenol resins and lead resinate with tung oil and with a siccative added.	Used for exterior coatings (streetcars, trolleybuses, etc.). Used as the final coat over exterior enamel.	13
Lak bitumnyy No 177	Bituminous varnish No 177	GOST 5631-51	A solution of the fusion of black resins and vegetable oils in organic volatile solvents.	Used to paint metal and also as a base for the painting of motor chassis and for the preparation of paint AL-177.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 202	Insulating varnish No 202	TU MKhP 1058-43	A light to dark brown solution of a base, consisting of resinates of rosin and polymerized oils in organic solvents (white-spirit, turpentine, kerosene).	Used to coat metallic surfaces of electrical equipment.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 302	Insulating varnish No 302	TU MKhP 1355-46	A light to dark brown solution of a base, consisting of calcium resinate and polymerized oils (tung and semidrying) in organic solvents (white-spirit, turpentine, heavy solvent).	do	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 316	Insulating varnish No 316	TU MKhP 564-41	A colloidal solution of black resin and oil in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used as a varnish for drying in air during rapid repair of electric machines.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 317 (propitochnyy)	Insulating varnish No 317 (impregnating)	TU MKhP 1329-49	A colloidal solution of black resins with prepared tung oil in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used as an air-drying varnish in the assembly of electric machines.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 318 (propitochnyy)	Insulating varnish No 318 (impregnating)	TU MKhP 1330-49	A colloidal solution of black resins with prepared tung oil or a mixture of linseed and tung oil in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate the wrapping of electric machines during their assembly.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 319	Insulating varnish No 319	TU MKhP 563-41	A colloidal solution of black resin and oil in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to insulate the winding of electric machines.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 320	Insulating varnish No 320	TU MKhP 561-41	A yellow colloidal solution of glyptal resin or resin and oil in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate the various fabrics of the first layer.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 320F	Insulating varnish No 320F	TU MKhP 561-41	do	do	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 321 (propitochnyy)	Insulating varnish No 321 (impregnating)	TU MKhP 1331-49	A yellow colloidal solution of glyptal or pentaphthalic resin, modified with tung oil, or mixed orsin glycerides and tung oil, subjected to polymerization, in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate various fabrics and windings of electric machines.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 324	Insulating varnish No 324	TU MKhP 562-41	A yellow colloidal solution of glyptal resin or resin and oil in a volatile solvent with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate various fabrics and windings of electric machines in the second layer. Prior to application the varnish is carefully mixed and filtered through a close-textured cloth.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy 324F	Insulating varnish 324F	TU MKhP 562-41	do	do	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak maslyanyy No 331 "Moroz"	Oil varnish No 331 "Frosted finish"	TU MKhP 1045-43	A light yellow varnish, consisting of a solution of resin (ester-rosin) in a mixture of tung and drying oils (raw and prepared) with siccative and solvent added. The over-all content of oil in the varnish should not be less than 42%.	Used for the decorative finishing of primed metal and wood surfaces.	1, 13
Lak maslyanyy No 332 (pokryvnoy)	Oil varnish No 332 (coating)	TU MKhP 613-41	A mixture of prepared (oxidized and polymerized) drying oils, ester-rosin, and solvent (white-spirit, turpentine) with or without a siccative added.	Used in the textile industry as the final coat on the heald following application of base varnish No 332-0.	1, 13
Lak maslyanyy No 332-0 (gruntovochnyy)	Oil varnish No 332-0 (prime)	TU MKhP 613-41	A mixture of prepared oxidized and polymerized) drying oils, ester-rosin, drying oil, and solvent (white-spirit, turpentine) with or without a siccative added.	Used in the textile industry as a first coat on the heald.	13
Lak maslyanyy alkilfenol'nyy No 333	Alkylphenol oil varnish No 333	TU MKhP 1563-47	A solution in organic solvents of a mixture of alkylphenol resin and prepared drying and semi-drying oils with or without a siccative added.	U do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak alkifenel'nyy maslyanyy No 334 (pokryvnoy)	Alkylphenol oil varnish No 334 (coating)	TU MKhP 1561-47	A solution in organic solvents of a mixture of alkylphenol resin with prepared drying and semi-drying oils with or without a siccative added.	Used as the final coat on the heald following application of base varnish No 333.	13
Lak maslyanyy No 335 (pokryvnoy)	Oil varnish No 335 (coating)	TU MKhP 1818-48	A mixture of well-prepared (oxidised and polymerised) drying oils, ester-rosin, and solvent with or without a siccative added.	Used as the final coat on the heald following application of the base varnish No 332-O.	13
Lak chernyy asfal'tovo-bitumnyy No 350	Black asphalt-bitumen varnish No 350	GOST 350-41	A black solution, consisting of a mixture of asphalt, petroleum bitumen, rosin, or coumarone resin in a solvent (white-spirit, turpentine, solvent-naphtha).	Used to paint hardware and various metal household articles for brief warehouse storage.	13
Lak kislotestoykiy No 411	Acid-resistant varnish No 411	GOST 1347-41	A solution of asphalt or bitumen or a mixture of these and vegetable oil in turpentine, white-spirit coal-tar solvent, and other solvents.	Used to coat with two layers the surface of storage batteries and their parts for the purpose of protecting them from the action of sulfuric acid.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 441	Insulating varnish No 441	TU MKhP 1052-43	A colloidal solution of bitumen and vegetable oil in organic solvent.	Used in the production of cellophane tape as an adhesive agent.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 447	Insulating varnish No 447	TU MKhP 1301-48	A black colloidal solution of bitumen with oil in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate armatures, stators, and coils of electric machines.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 458	Insulating varnish No 458	TU MKhP 1014-49	A black solution of a base, consisting of bitumen or asphalt, or a mixture of these and vegetable drying oils in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate armature coils and windings of electric machines, and also for the production of varnish No 447.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 460	Insulating varnish No 460	TU MKhP 1014-49	A black solution of a base, consisting of bitumen or asphalt, or a mixture of these and vegetable drying oils in organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate armature coils, stator windings, coils of traction machines, requiring a moisture-stable insulation, and also for the production of varnish No 447.	13
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 462p	Insulating varnish No 462p	TU MKhP 797-41	A colloidal solution of black resin and oil in volatile organic solvents with a siccative added.	Used to coat impregnated windings of electric machines.	13
Lak nitrogliftalevyy mebel'nyy No 754	Nitrocellulose glyptal furniture varnish No 754	GOST 4976-49	A solution of varnish collodion and resin in volatile organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers.	Used to varnish wooden objects.	1, 15

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lak nitrogliftalevyy mebel'nyy No 756	Nitrocellulose glyptal furniture varnish No 756	TU MKhP 2367-50	do	do	1, 15
Nitrolak No 930	Nitrocellulose varnish No 930	TU MKhP 270-41	A solution of nitrocellulose and resin in volatile organic solvents with plasticizers added. Is a viscous liquid.	Used as a surface coating of parts and as a finish in imitation of wood on motor vehicles.	1, 15
Nitrolak No 931	Nitrocellulose varnish No 931	TU MKhP 1798-48	do	do	1, 15
Glyantslak nitrotsellyuloznyy No 950-a	Glossy nitrocellulose varnish No 950-a	GOST 4557-49			15
Tsaponlak bestsvetnyy No 951	Colorless cellulose nitrate varnish No 951	GOST 5236-50	A solution of nitrocellulose in volatile organic solvents with a plasticizer added, and for colored cellulose nitrate varnishes; also in organic dyestuffs.	Used to coat ferrous and nonferrous metal objects as well as glass, paper, etc.	1
Tsaponlak chernyy No 955	Black cellulose nitrate varnish No 955	GOST 5236-50	do	do	1
Tsaponlak krasnyy No 956	Red cellulose nitrate varnish No 956	GOST 5236-50	do	do	1
Tsaponlak zelenyy No 959	Green cellulose nitrate varnish No 959	GOST 5236-50	do	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Tsaponlak fioletovyy No 963	Violet cellulose nitrate varnish No 963	GOST 5236-50	do	do	1
Tsaponlak siniy No 964	Blue cellulose nitrate varnish No 964	GOST 5236-50	do	do	1
Lak iditol'nyy spirtovyy No 1019 (litografskiy)	Iditol alcohol varnish No 1019 (lithographic)	TU MKhP 1317-45	A solution of iditol and rosin in ethyl alcohol.	Used to varnish against a dark background all varieties of trade lables, baste fiber, and other paper objects in order to impart a gloss; should not be used on materials subject to the action of moisture.	1, 15
Lak izolyatsionnyy No 1154	Insulating varnish No 1154	TU MKhP 1013-43	A solution of a base, obtained by the interaction of glycerine, phthalic aldehyde, vegetable oil, and resins in organic solvents (white-spirit, turpentine, coal-tar solvent, xylene) with a siccative added.	Used to impregnate transformer coils and other parts of electric machines.	13
Lak maslyanyy No 2318/19	Oil varnish No 2318/19		A black (bituminous) varnish.	Used to coat primed engine parts.	14

III. Pigments

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila litoponyye gustotertyye E O	Lithopone pigment paste E O	OST 10933-40	A paste, consisting of a pure low oil content lithopone or of a mixture of such lithopone and a filler, ground in natural drying oil or a combination of drying oils. Wet lithopone is employed. Sort O employs no filler.	Used to paint interior compartments.	1
Belila litoponnyye gustotertyye E OO	Lithopone pigment paste E OO	OST 10933-40	A paste, consisting of a pure low oil content lithopone or of a mixture of such lithopone and a filler, ground in natural drying oil or a combination of drying oils. Wet lithopone is employed. Sort OO employs a filler (25% of heavy or light spar, depending upon the dry substance of the pigment).	do	1
Belila litoponnyye gustotertyye S O	Lithopone pigment paste S O	OST 10933-40	A paste, consisting of a pure low oil content lithopone or of a mixture of such lithopone and a filler, ground in natural drying oil or a combination of drying oils. Dry lithopone is used. Sort O employs no filler.	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila litoponnyye gustotertyye S 00	Lithopone pigment paste S 00	OST 10933-40	A paste, consisting of a pure low oil content lithopone or of a mixture of such lithopone and a filler, ground in natural drying oil or a combination of drying oils. Dry lithopone is employed. Sort 00 employs a filler (25% of heavy or light spar, depending upon the dry substance of the pigment).	do	1
Belila svintsovyye gustotertyye 00	White lead paste 00	OST NKTP 8190/1187	A paste, consisting of a mixture of dry white lead, heavy spar and drying oil, linseed oil, or sunflower oil.	Used to paint the exterior of various objects and equipment, subject to the strong decomposing action of light and moisture.	1
Belila svintsovyye gustotertyye 0	White lead paste 0	OST NKTP 8190/1187	do	do	1
Belila svintsovyye gustotertyye 1	White lead paste 1	OST NKTP 8190/1187	do	do	1
Belila svintsovyye gustotertyye 2	White lead paste 2	OST NKTP 8190/1187	do	do	1
Belila titanovyye T-M	Titanium white T-M	TU MKhP 351-41	An achromatic pigment, consisting of a white powder, based on TiO_2.	Used to paint structures.	1,4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila titanovyye T-N	Titanium white T-N	TU MKhP 351-41	do	Used for the production of hard alloys and in the petroleum industry.	1,4
Belila titanovyye T-V	Titanium white T-V	TU MKhP 351-41	do	Used in the viscose and rubber industries.	1,4
Belila titanovyye T-1	Titanium white T-1	TU MKhP 351-41	do	Used to paint structures.	1,4
Belila titanovyye T-2	Titanium white T-2	TU MKhP 351-41	do	do	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye M-1	Zinc white M-1	GOST 202-41	An achromatic pigment, consisting of a fluffy white powder, based on ZnO, produced by the muffle furnace method.	Used to produce oil, enamel, and other paints; in rubber and cable production and also for medicinal purposes.	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye M-2	Zinc white M-2	GOST 202-41	do	do	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye M-3	Zinc white M-3	GOST 202-41	do	do	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye M-3ts	Zinc white M-3ts	GOST 202-41	do	do	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye M-4	Zinc white M-4	GOST 202-41	do	do	1,4
Belila tsinkovyye V-1	Zinc white V-1	GOST 202-41	An achromatic pigment, based on ZnO, produced by the Weatherill method.	Used only for production of oil primers.	1,4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila tsinkovyye V-2	Zinc white V-2	GOST 202-41	do	do	1, 4
Belila tsinkovyye V-3	Zinc white V-3	GOST 202-41	do	do	1, 4
Belila tsinkovyye V-4	Zinc white V-4	GOST 202-41	do	do	1, 4
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye M-0	Zinc white paste M-0	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of a mixture of dry zinc oxides M-2, M-3, or M-3ts, (not less than 75%) with a filler (not over 25%), ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used for exterior and interior painting.	13
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye M-00	Zinc white paste M-00	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of dry zinc oxides M-2, M-3, or M-3ts, ground in natural oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used for exterior and interior painting.	13
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye M-00 spets.	Zinc white paste M-00 special	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of dry zinc oxides M-1, ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used for special purposes and for decorative work.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye V-2-0	Zinc white paste V-2-0	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of a mixture of dry zinc oxide V-1 or V-2 (not less than 75%) with a filler (not over 25%), ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used for exterior and interior painting.	13
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye V-2-00	Zinc white paste V-2-00	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of dry zinc oxide V-1 or V-2, ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	do	13
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye V-4-0	Zinc white paste V-4-0	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of a mixture of dry zinc oxide V-3 or V-4 (not less than 75%) with a filler (not over 25%), ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used to paint industrial equipment and parts.	13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Belila tsinkovyye gustotertyye V-4-00	Zinc white paste V-4-00	GOST 482-41	A paste, consisting of dry zinc oxide V-3 or V-4, ground in natural linseed oil or in vegetable oils (treated or untreated) with the addition of a siccative.	Used to paint industrial equipment and parts.	13
Glet svintsovyy 0	Litharge 0	GOST 5539-50	A yellow powder of various shades. Is the product of the oxidation of lead, consisting mainly of lead monoxide (PbO).	Used in the production of batteries.	1
Glet svintsovyy 00	Litharge 00	GOST 5539-50	do	do	1
Glet svintsovyy 1	Litharge 1	GOST 5539-50	do	Used in the production of lead chromates, zinc whites, siccatives, reinforcements, etc.	1
Glet svintsovyy 2	Litharge 2	GOST 5539-50	do	Used in the electrical industry, in the production of porcelain, etc.	1
Krapplak KG	Madder lake KG	TU MKhP 1634-50	A red powder. According to its chemical composition it is an aluminum-calcium lake of alizarin.		20
Surik svintsovyy 1	Minium, or red lead, 1	GOST 1787-50	A red-orange powder, consisting of a mixture of the oxides of lead, Pb_3O_4 ($2PbO \cdot PbO_2$). Obtained by the oxidation of litharge by means of atmospheric oxygen in special furnaces.	Used for production of storage batteries.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Surik svintsovyy 2	Minium, or red lead, 2	GOST 1787-50	do	do	1
Surik svintsovyy 3	Minium, or red lead, 3	GOST 1787-50	do	Used to produce an anti-corrosive base and also in the porcelain industry.	1
Surik svintsovyy 4	Minium, or red lead, 4	GOST 1787-50	do	Used to produce an anti-corrosive base.	1
Titanoks B	Titanox B		A series of compounded titaniumbarium pigments, consisting of TiO_2 (25-35%) and $BaSO_4$ (75-65%).		4
Titanoks C	Titanox C		A series of titanium-calcium pigments. Produced from sedimentary $CaSO_4$, the structure of which should be fine-grained and acicular. Composition of the components may vary depending upon the purpose of the pigment. Because of the solubility of $CaSO_4$, titanox C is not used for exterior painting.		4
Ul'tramarin siniy sukhoy UKhK	Dry blue ultramarine UKhK	OST NKTP 3160	A blue mineral powder, sodium alumosilicate, containing sulfur. Obtained by the burning of a charge, consisting of kaolin, soda, sulfur, and carbon or other reducing agent.	Used in the production of artist's paints.	1, 4

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Ul'tramarin siniy sukhoy UM-1	Dry blue ultramarine UM-1	OST NKTP 3160	do	Used for the production of house paint.	1, 4
Ul'tramarin siniy sukhoy UM-2	Dry blue ultramarine UM-2	OST NKTP 3160	do		1, 4
Ul'tramarin siniy sukhoy UM-3	Dry blue ultramarine UM-3	OST NKTP 3160	do		1, 4
Ul'tramarin siniy sukhoy US	Dry blue ultramarine US	OST NKTP 3160	do	Used for sugar production.	1, 4
Zelen' tsinkovaya gustotertaya No 1	Zinc green No 1	OST 10939-40	A paste, consisting of zinc chromate, azure, and fillers ground in natural drying oil or in a combination of drying oils. Contains 50% pigment. Comes in dark and light shades.	Used for various kinds of interior and exterior work.	1
Zelen' tsinkovaya gustotertaya No 2	Zinc green No 2	OST 10939-40	A paste, consisting of zinc chromate, azure, and fillers ground in natural drying oil or in a combination of drying oils. Contains 25% pigment. Comes in dark and light shades.	do	1

IV. Miscellaneous Paint and Varnish Products

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Ekstrakt No 1	Extract No 1	TU MKhP 934-41	Lead-manganese salts of naphthenic acids or acids of vegetable oils, dissolved in white spirit, turpentine, and other solvents.	Used as a siccative for accelerating the drying of oils, varnishes, paints, and enamels.	20
Ekstrakt No 2	Extract No 2	TU MKhP 935-41	do	do	20
Kompaund zalivochnyy RGL-450	Sealing compound RGL-450	TU MKhP 1858-48	Obtained by mixing compounds No 1 and No 2 (according to the technological instructions of laboratory KOS-VEI) with subsequent congealing.	Used for priming coils and other parts of electrical apparatuses.	20
Kompaund zalivochnyy RGL-450/19	Sealing compound RGL-450/19	TU MKhP 2282-50	do	Used to seal part MD-18 and commutator KV.	20
Krepitel' sterzhnevoy GTF	Core binder GTF	GOST 5339-50	A heavy fraction of generator shale tar, obtained by the thermal processing of Estonian shales.		1
Krepitel' sterzhnevoy KG	Core binder KG	GOST 5270-50	An argillo-sulfate emulsion of peat pitch.		1
Krepitel' "KV"	Binder "KV"	TU MEDP 217-52	A light-colored viscous liquid, produced by concentrating to the specific weight of acid water of gas-generating stations which employ wood and electrochemical installations employing wood.		1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Krepitel' M	Binder M	TU MKhP 2414-50	A urea-formaldehyde resin, stabilized with ammonia. Is a viscous liquid of homogeneous color without visible mechanical admixtures.		1
Krepitel' sterzhnevoy P	Core binder P	GOST 5506-50	A solution of oxidized Baku petrolatum in white spirit.		1
Krepitel' 4G	Binder 4G	TU MKhP 1016-43	An oil binder, based on industrial oils from herring fish waste. Content of oils - not less than 50 percent.		13
Krepitel' 4GA	Binder 4GA	TU MKhP 1016-43	An emulsion binder, based on vegetable oils. Content of oils - not less than 50 percent.		13
Krepitel' 4GB	Binder 4GB	TU MKhP 1016-43	An oil binder, based on industrial oils from sturgeon, dolphins, etc. Content of oil - not less than 40 percent.		13
Krepitel' 4GCh	Binder 4GCh	TU MKhP 1016-43	An oil binder, based on vegetable oils or fish oils mixed with bitumen (bitumen-oil). Content of oil - not less than 12 percent.		13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Krepitel' 4GE-emul'sionnyy	Binder 4GE-emulsion	TU MKhP 1016-43	An emulsion binder, based on fish oils, industrial vegetable oils, or fish oils in a mixture with a variety of oils. Content of oils - not less than 63%.		13
Krepitel' 4GK	Binder 4GK	TU MKhP 1016-43	An oil binder, based on castor oil mixed with sperm whale oil or with other oils, the viscosity of which does not exceed that of sperm oil. Content of oil - not less than 34%.		13
Krepitel' 4GR	Binder 4GR	TU MKhP 1016-43	An oil binder, based on industrial castor oil. Content of oil - not less than 35%.		13
Krepitel' 4GU	Binder 4GU	TU MKhP 1510-50	The solution of a fusion of vegetable oil with rosin or oil polymeric resin in white-spirit. Produced as 4GU(p) (with semidrying oils) andas 4GU(v) (with linseed and other drying oils).		1, 13
Krepitel' 4GV	Binder 4GV	TU MKhP 1016-43	A bitumen-rosin binder.		13

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Maslo sterzhnevoye S	Core oil S	TU MKhP 1166-50	A solution of a fusion of rosin with vegetable oil in white-spirit.	Used in casting production as a binding material for core mixtures.	1, 13
Maslo sterzhnevoye S(DT)	Core oil S(DT)	TU MKhP 1166-50	do	do	1, 13
Maslo sterzhnevoye S(KhT)	Core oil S(KhT)	TU MKhP 1166-50	do	do	1, 13
Maslo sterzhnevoye ST	Core oil ST	TU MKhP 1166-50	do	do	1, 13
Maslo tungovoye polimerizovannoye TU-18	Polymerized tung oil TU-18	TU MKhP 2435-50	The oil of the fruit of the tung tree, subjected to polymerization by means of heating the raw oil to 260-280 degrees.	Used for the production of varnishes and enamels.	1
Mastika protivo-shumnaya No 579	Anti-noise mastic No 579	TU MKhP 272-50	A mixture of a solution of bitumen and asbestos fiber with the addition of vegetable oils.	Used to reduce the noise caused by the vibration of the bodies of light motor vehicles while in motion and when the motor is in operation.	20
Olifa IMS	Drying oil IMS		Concentrated polymerized linseed oil, produced by dissolving polymerized drying oil or a polymerized mixture of drying and semi-drying oils in a solvent (white-spirit, naphtha-solvent,	Used as a substitute for natural drying oil.	24

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			turpentine) with the addition of a siccative. Composition of the drying oil is: polymerized linseed oil 42%, liquid siccative 12%, solvent 46%.		
Pasta MK-7 (T)	Paste MK-7 (T)	TU MKhP 1080-43		Used for white-marking casein paint.	15
Pasta polirovochnaya kristallicheskaya LIK	Crystalline polishing paste LIK	VTU MMP RSFSR-47	Aluminum oxide, obtained by calcining amorphous aluminum oxide or its hydrate, with the addition of substances which promote crystallization. As binders and substances which lower surface tension, paraffin, or stearin, oleic acid, mineral oils, and kerosene are added to the paste. Put out in two varieties: fine and medium.	Used for polishing, buffing, and decorative finishings of metals, glass, and hard minerals.	1
Pasta shliforvochnaya No 289	Buffing paste No 289	TU MKhP 1407-46	A mixture of abrasives and a binder.	Used in motor vehicle plants to polish nitrocellulose varnish surfaces by hand or mechanically.	20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pasta polirovochnaya No 290	Polishing paste No 290	TU MKhP 273-48	do	Used in motor vehicle plants to polish by hand or mechanical means following the use of buffing paste on a nitrocellulose surface.	20
Podmazka No 200	Undercoat No 200	TU MKhP 1729-48	A mixture of pigments, filler, varnish, and solvent.	Used to fill the various pores and scratches on metal.	20
Podmazka vodoemul'sionnaya No 201	Water-emulsion undercoat No 201	TU MKhP 265-41	A mixture of pigments, filler, varnish, and solvents.	Used in motor vehicle plants to fill the various pores and scratches in the prime coat for depths of not more than 200 microns.	20
Politura VK-1	Lacquer VK-1	GOST 5171-49	A solution of nitrocellulose and resin in volatile organic solvents with the addition of plasticizer.	Used to polish wood articles previously coated with varnish VK-1.	1
Politura spirtovaya iditol'naya svetlaya No 14	Clear alcohol iditol lacquer No 14	TU MKhP 217-40	A solution of phenol or cresol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol.	Used to polish wood articles and to polish alcohol varnishes. Is not recommended for use on items subject to the action of moisture.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Politura spirtovaya iditol'naya krasnaya No 15	Red alcohol iditol lacquer No 15	TU MKhP 217-40	A solution of phenol or cresol iditol in raw ethyl alcohol with the addition of an organic dye.	do	1
Politura spirtovaya iditol'naya chernaya No 16	Black alcohol iditol lacquer No 16	TU MKhP 217-40	do	do	1
Politura spirtovaya shellachnaya mutnaya No 13	Turbid alcohol shellac lacquer No 13	GOST 7572-55	A solution of shellac over precipitated wax from light orange to light brown in raw ethyl alcohol.	Used to polish wood articles and to polish [raspolirovka] surfaces coated with oil varnish.	1, 25
Politura spirtovaya shellachnaya svetlaya No 14	Clear alcohol shellac lacquer No 14	GOST 7572-55	A light brown to dark brown solution of shellac in raw ethyl alcohol.	do	1, 25
Politura spirtovaya shellachnaya krasnaya No 15	Red-raspberry alcohol shellac lacquer No 15	GOST 7572-55	A solution of shellac in raw ethyl alcohol.	do	1, 25
Politura spirtovaya shellachnaya chernaya No 16	Black alcohol shellac lacquer No 16	GOST 7572-55	A black with a bluish tinge solution of shellac in raw ethyl alcohol.	do	1, 25

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rastvoritel' AKR1	Solvent AKR1	TU GLKh MBDP 22-49	An acetate-tanning solvent, representing a mobile, transparent liquid with a yellow tone, consisting of the following: ethylacetate (25%), butylacetate (7%), ethyl alcohol (58%), and wood alcohol solvent (acetate-ether AE) (10%).	Used in leather production.	1
Rastvoritel' AKR2	Solvent AKR2	TU GLKh MBDP 22-49	Same as solvent AKR1 with the following composition: butylacetate (15%), ethyl alcohol (65%), and wood alcohol solvent (acetate-ether AE) (20%).	do	1
Rastvoritel' AKR3	Solvent AKR3	TU GLKh MBDP 22-49	Same as solvent AKR1 with the following composition: ethyl-acetate (20%), butylacetate (10%), ethyl alcohol (60%), and wood alcohol solvent (acetate-ether AE) (10%).	do	1
Rastvoritel' AKR4	Solvent AKR4	TU GLKh MBDP 22-49	Same as solvent AKR1 with the following composition: ethyl-acetate (25%), ethyl alcohol (45%), wood alcohol solvent (acetate-ether AE) (15%).	do	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rastvoritel' atsetatnyy mebel'nyy AMR-1	Acetate furniture solvent AMR-1	TU MBDP 247-52	A transparent, colorless or weakly yellow liquid consisting of a mixture of butyl acetate (29%), ethylacetate (20%), benzene (35%), butyl alcohol BK (15%), and ethyl alcohol (10%).	Used to dilute furniture nitrocellulose varnishes.	2
Rastvoritel' atsetatnyy mebel'nyy AMR-2	Acetate furniture solvent AMR-2	TU MBDP 247-52	A transparent, colorless or weakly yellow liquid consisting of a mixture of butyl acetate (23%), benzene (45%), butyl alcohol BK (14%), and ethyl alcohol (18%).	do	2
Razzhizhitel' DMZ-R	Diluent DMZ-R	TU MKhP 2006-49 TU GAU 3684	A colorless mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents.	Used to thin perchlorvinyl varnish DMZ.	20
Rastvoritel' smeshannaya KR-6	Solvent, compound, KR-6	TU MKhP OSh 152-48		For use with coating paints.	22
Rastvoritel' KR-36	Solvent KR-36	TU MKhP OSh 152-48	A mixture of volatile organic substances; a colorless or weakly yellow liquid, without mechanical admixtures.	Used to dilute thickened nitroenamels and to wash old paint from leather articles prior to application of nitroenamels, and for washing brushes after working with nitroenamels.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rastvoritel' plastifitsiruyushchiy PR	Plasticized solvent PR	TU MKhP 1564-47	A mixture of organic solvents, plasticizer, and water.	Used to treat nitrocellulose paint and varnish coatings, for the removal of deposits resulting from chalking, for softening, for the addition of resilience to the nitrocellulose film during repainting, and for repairing old nitrocellulose coatings. Used to prolong the life of second-coat dope films on fabric and wood coverings of aircraft.	14, 20
Razzhizhitel' R1	Diluent R1		A colorless lacquer thinner, consisting of a mixture of turpentine substitutes and pyrobenzene.	Used for thinning oil varnish, glyptal primers, and enamels, and also for degreasing metal surfaces prior to priming or painting.	14
Razzhizhitel' R-4	Diluent R-4	TU MKhP 1414-46	A colorless-to-yellow mixture of organic diluents and solvents.	Used to thin perchlorvinyl enamels PKhV of various colors and KhSE-26 and to bring them to a working consistency.	19, 20
Razzhizhitel' R-5	Diluent R-5	TU MKhP 2191-50	A colorless-to-slightly yellow mixture of volatile organic solvents.	Used to thin perchlorvinyl aviation varnishes, enamels, glues, and diluents.	20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Razzhizhitel' RMG	Diluent RMG		A lacquer thinner, consisting of a mixture of linseed drying oil and benzine.	Used for thinning oil varnish and primers.	14
Rastvoritel' RS-1	Solvent RS-1	TU MKhP 1848-52	A mixture of organic solvents (toluene, butyl acetate, and xylene).	Used to dilute perchlorvinyl varnishes PKh V-50 and PKh V-51 and and PKh V-510.	1, 20
Rastvoritel' RS-2	Solvent RS-2	TU MKhP 1763-52	A mixture of white-spirit and xylene.	Used to dilute oil enamels and bitumen varnish.	1, 20
Rastvoritel' TD	Solvent TD	TU MKhP 1354-46	A colorless or slightly yellow mixture of volatile organic liquids (acetate, butyl alcohol, benzene, or their substitutes).	Used to thin nitroenamel TD.	20
Rastvoritel' No 646	Solvent No 646	GOST 5630-51	A colorless mixture of volatile organic liquids: complex esters, ketones, alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons.	Used to dilute nitroenamels and nitrovarnishes of general use.	19, 20
Rastvoritel' No 647	Solvent No 647	GOST 4005-48	A colorless mixture of volatile organic solvents: complex esters, aromatic hydrocarbons, and alcohols.	Used to dilute nitrovarnishes and nitropaints used for painting light automobiles.	20, 22

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rastvoritel' No 648	Solvent No 648	GOST 4005-48	do	Used to smooth out marks and scratches after polishing the nitrovarnish surface by means of spraying the surface of the coating.	20, 22
Rastvoritel' No 649	Solvent No 649	TU MKhP 1812-48	A colorless mixture of volatile organic liquids.	Used to dilute to a working consistency for a brush for nitroglyptal enamels NKO.	19, 20
Razbavitel' RDV	Diluent RDV	GOST 4399-48	A varnish thinner, consisting of the following: benzene (50%), butyl alcohol (10%), ethyl alcohol (10%), butyl acetate or amyl acetate (18-24%), ethyl-acetate (0-12%), and acetone (0-6%).	Used as a thinner of nitrocellulose varnishes, nitrocellulose enamels, and nitrocellulose surfaces and also as a remover of nitrocellulose coatings. Used for making aircraft varnishes and paints of required consistency.	14,20
Razvodka lakovaya YaR-1	Varnish diluent YaR-1	TU MKhP 2005-49	A mixture of prepared oils with amber resin, dissolved in solvents with the addition of a siccative.	Used to dilute oil fillers and dark-colored oil paints.	1, 20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Razbavitel' RKB-1	Diluent RKB-1	VTU MKhP 2533-51	A mixture of xylene and butyl alcohol in a combination of 1:1.	Used to dilute enamels and varnishes for hot drying, produced on a synthetic urea-formaldehyde, phenol-urea-formaldehyde, and melamine-formaldehyde resin base.	20
Razbavitel' No 1	Diluent No 1	TU MKhP OSh 28-45	A colorless mixture of filtered and dehydrated white-spirit and filtered, dehydrated, and rectified turpentine in a combination of 1:1.	Used to thin artists oil paints and to wash paints off cloth, palette, and brushes.	13
Razbavitel' No 2	Diluent No 2	TU MKhP OSh 29-45	A colorless filtered and dehydrated white-spirit.	Used to wash brushes, to remove artists paints from palettes, and other work.	13
Razbavitel' No 3	Diluent No 3	TU MKhP OSh 30-45	Colorless turpentine, rectified, filtered, and dehydrated from mechanical admixtures.	Used to thin artists paints and to wash paints off cloth and brushes.	13
Shpatlevka lakovaya AM	Varnish surfacer AM	NORMAL' 175 AMTU	A pigment paste, consisting of zinc oxides, chalk, iron minium, and oil-varnish diluent. Is light to dark red in color.	Used as the first coat for the uniform application on cast parts of aluminum, previously coated with oil primer No 1515 or base paint ALG-1.	20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyulosnaya ASh-22	Nitrocellulose surfacer ASh-22		A paste-like mixture, consisting of dry pigments, fillers, nitrocellulose dissolved in a mixture of organic solvents, resin (5% or more), and plasticizers.		14
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyulosnaya ASh-24	Nitrocellulose surfacer ASh-24	TU MKhP 763-41	A paste-like mass, consisting of a mixture of dry pigments, filler, and nitrocellulose, dissolved in a mixture of organic solvents with resin and softener added. Is light yellow to brownish-red in color.	Used for smoothing primed metal surfaces by means of a spatula.	20
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyulosnaya AS ASh-30	Nitrocellulose surfacer ASh-30	TU MKhP 953-42	A thick, viscous, gray or yellowish-green mass, consisting of 6-8% nitrocellulose, 40-50% pigments, 5% resin, and the remainder is a filler and a small amount of amylacetate used as a solvent.	Used for smoothing out exterior surfaces of wood parts, previously glued with special fabric.	14, 20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyuloznaya ASh-32	Nitrocellulose surfacer ASh-32	TU MKhP 1516-47	A thick, yellow, viscous mass, consisting of a solution of collodian in organic solvents, resin, and plasticizer, mixed with pigments.	Used for smoothing out exterior surfaces of wood parts, glued with special fabric.	20
Shpatlevka perkhlorvinilovaya Kh VSh-4	Perchlorvinyl surfacer Kh VSh-4	TU MKhP 2187-50	A thick green paste-like mass, consisting of a mixture of dry pigments, filler, dry perchlorvinyl resin, organic solvents, and plasticizers.	Used to smooth out primed wood and metal surfaces by means of a spatula.	20
Shpatlevka LSh-1	Surfacer LSh-1	TU MKhP 1805-48	A pigment paste, consisting of pigments, fillers and alkyd varnish.	Used for smoothing out exterior metal surfaces (railroad and trolley cars, trolley buses, motor buses, etc.) previously primed with primer No 138.	20
Shpatlevka LSh-2	Surfacer LSh-2	TU MKhP 1805-48	A pigment paste, consisting of pigments, filler, and oil or alkyd varnish.	Used for smoothing out exterior metal and wood surfaces (railroad and trolley cars, trolley buses, motor buses, machines, machine tools, etc.) previously primed with an oil base or with primer No 138.	20
Shpatlevka LSh ch	Surfacer LSh ch	TU MKhS 1805-48		Used for surfacing wood objects.	19

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyuloznaya MBSh	Nitrocellulose surfacer MBSh	TU MKhP 1635-47	A light gray surfacer, consisting of a solution of varnish collodion and resin in a mixture of organic solvents and diluents with the addition of pigments and plasticizers.	Used to give a first coat to the surface of wooden furniture by means of a spatula or brush; in the latter case the filler is mixed with nitroglue in the combination 1:1.	1
Shpatlevka nitrotsellyuloznaya PSh-1	Nitrocellulose surfacer PSh-1		A cork surfacer consisting of a mixture of 12-15% cork dust of 50 mesh dispersion and 85-88% nitrocellulose glue.	Used for streamlining aircraft.	14
Shpatlevka No 175	Surfacer No 175	TU MKhP 331-48	A viscous, rose-colored paste produced on a glyptal base.	Used as an intermediate covering on primer No 138 for smoothing the primed surface under nitroenamel.	20
Shpatlevka No 185	Surfacer No 185	TU MKhP 331-48	A viscous, gray-colored paste produced on a glyptal base.	do	20
Sikkativ No 64	Siccative No 64		A mixture, composed of linseed oil (28.3%), pyrolusite (2.7%), litharge (4.8%), and a solvent (64.2%).	Used in the production of oil paints for the coloring of leather articles.	22

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Sikkativ No 7640	Siccative No 7640	TU MKhP 2106-49	A mixture of solutions: a fusion of cobalt resinate with drying oil and lead-manganese linoleate.	Used to accelerate the drying of oils, oil varnishes, paints, and enamels and to reduce the capacity for forming markings by enamels "Moire".	20
Smyvka obyknovennaya SD (ob)	Ordinary wash SD (ob)	TU MKhP 906-42	A mixture of organic solvents with the addition of paraffin and naphthalene.	Used to remove old oil and enamel coatings from metal objects.	20
Smyvka spetsial'naya SD (sp)	Special wash SD (sp)	TU MKhP 1113-44	A mixture of organic solvents.	do	20
Sostav profilakticheskiy lakokrasochnyy PS-3	Prophylactic paint and varnish composition PS-3	TU MKhP 2168-49	An aqueous emulsion mixture, consisting of fused ceresin, turpentine, white-spirit, oil varnish, and a siccative.	Used for prophylactic maintenance for paint and varnish, nitrocellulose, and vinyl chloride final coats on exterior surfaces of objects during use.	20
Sostav neytralizuyushchiy No 107	Neutralizing composition No 107	TU MKhP 274-41	An aqueous mixture of ethyl alcohol and ammonia.	Used to neutralize the metal surfaces of motor vehicle parts following the application of cleaning composition No 1120.	20

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Sostav 119 (tokopro-vodyashchaya emal')	Composition 119 (current-conducting enamel)	TU MKhP 1821-48	A dark-gray paint, consisting of a mixture of pigments, ground in pentaphthalic varnish with the addition of a siccative and solvent.	Used to coat metal surfaces which have been welded for the purpose of protecting them from corrosion.	13
Sostav No 401	Composition No 401	TU MKhP 276-41	A colloidal solution of a fusion of resin and oil in a volatile solvent.	Used to saturate gauze for removal of dust from a machine while it is being painted.	20
Sostav moyushchyy No 1120	Washing composition No 1120	TU MKhP 271-51	A mixture of phosphoric acid, alcohol, and a reducing agent.	Used for the removal from metal surfaces of rust spots and mineral oil prior to painting.	20
Uplotnitel' 43-36 No 96	Thickener 43-36 No 96	VTU MKhP 2241-50	A solution of nitrocellulose (varnish collodion) in a mixture of volatile organic solvents and diluents with the addition of resin, plasticizers, and mineral fillers.	Used for special items.	20
Zalivochnaya massa No 96	Sealing compound No 96	VTU MKhP 1902-49	Thickened tung oil mixed with talc.	Used to fill the space between the housing and the coil of the lifting magnet.	20

PLASTICS

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Aminoplast A	Aminoplastic material A	TU MKhP 328-48	A plastic material, consisting of urea-melamine-formaldehyde resin, sulfite pulp, plasticizer, and coloring matter.	Used in the production of translucent articles such as items used in food preparation and for technical articles.	11, 19
Aminoplast B	Aminoplastic material B	TU MKhP 328-48	A plastic material, produced from urea-formaldehyde resin and sulfite cellulose.	Used in the production of opaque articles, including a variety of technical and household articles.	11, 26
Asbotekstolit ZT	Asbestos textolite ZT		A friction plastic consisting of a pressed composition of a special phenol-formaldehyde resin and asbestos cloth grade No 35D normalized in hot mineral oil.	Used where high resistance to heat is required, such as in the production of various friction disks in engine and aircraft clutch mechanisms, brake shoes, etc.	14, 27
Berolit B	Berolite B		A wood-laminated plastic.		26
Berolit F	Berolite F		A wood-laminated plastic with a wood veneer filler.		26
Copolimer MS-2	Copolymer MS-2		The product of the emulsion polymerization of methacrylate with styrene in the presence of dibutyl phthalate as a plasticizer.	Used for the production of technical and household articles by a method of casting under pressure and molding.	11
Copolimer MS-3	Copolymer MS-3	VTU MKhP 2376-50	do	do	

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Del'ta-drevesina listovaya A	Delta wood sheet A		A wood-laminated plastic.		26
Del'ta-drevesina listovaya B	Delta wood sheet B		do		26
Del'ta-drevesina plitochnaya A	Delta wood laminate A		do		26
Del'ta-drevesina plitochnaya A[1]	Delta wood laminate A[1]		do		26
Del'ta-drevesina plitochnaya B	Delta wood laminate B		do		26
Del'ta-drevesina plitochnaya V	Delta wood laminate V		do		26
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP-B	Wood-laminated plastic DSP-B	GOST 5704-51		Used for bushings, bearings, etc.	28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP-G	Wood-laminated plastic DSP-G	GOST 5704-51		Used for gears, pulleys, wheels, and other round parts which require a uniform peripheral structure.	28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP-P	Wood-laminated plastic DSP-P		A wood-laminated plastic with a wood veneer filler.		26

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP-V	Wood-laminated plastic DSP-V	GOST 5704-51	Also called lignofol.	Used for bushings, bearings, etc.	28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP parallel'naya	Wood-laminated plastic DSP parallel			Used for bushings, collars, etc.	28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika DSP-10	Wood-laminated plastic DSP-10	GOST 226-46	Properties identical to DSP-B.	Used for aircraft parts.	14, 28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika, balinit listovoy, DSP-20	Wood-laminated plastic, balinite sheet, DSP-20	GOST 227-46		Used for aircraft parts, such as for wing and fuselage covering, for covering longerons, panels, flaps, portholes, surfaces and edges of stabilizers, radiators, ducts, etc. Not used for bearings because it contains little resin and expands considerably.	14, 28
Drevesno-sloistaya plastika, balinit plitochnaya, DSP-31	Wood-laminated plastic, balinite laminate, DSP-31			Used for aircraft parts, such as propellor blades, longerons, ribs and reinforced stringers, as well as gears subject to heavy loads, dies, mandrels, etc.	14
Drevesno-sloistaya termoplastika DSTP-3	Thermo-pliable wood-laminated plastic DSTP-3				26

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
					26
Drevesno-sloistaya termoplastika DSTP-4	Thermo-pliable wood-laminated plastic DSTP-4				
Drevesno-sloistaya termoplastika DSTP-5	Thermo-pliable wood-laminated plastic DSTP-5				26
					26
Drevesno-sloistaya termoplastika DSTP-6	Thermo-pliable wood-laminated plastic DSTP-6				26
Drevesno-sloistaya termoplastika DSTP-7	Thermo-pliable wood-laminated plastic DSTP-7				11, 19
Etrol atsetiltsellyuloznyy 2DT-43	Acetyl cellulose etrol 2DT-43	TU MKhP 1310-47	A thermoplastic mass consisting of cellulose acetate, fillers, plasticizer, and coloring matter.	Used for production of consumer goods. Also for production of parts for the steering gear and internal equipment of automobiles and for steering wheels for motor vehicles.	
Etrol atsetiltsellyuloznyy 2DT-55	Acetyl cellulose etrol 2DT-55	TU GKhP 57-47	do	do	11, 19

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Faolit A	Faolite A	TU GKhP 35-44	A composition plastic based on dehydrated phenol-formaldehyde rezol resin and an acid-resisting asbestos (anthophyllite) filler.	Used as a cement for packing joints, as acid-proof material for production of apparatuses subject to corrosion, acid-resistant containers and pipes, etc.	19, 26
Faolit P	Faolite P	TU MKhP 35-44	A composition plastic based on dehydrated phenol-formaldehyde rezol resin and an acid-resisting sand filler.	Used as an acid-proof material for the productinn of apparatuses subject to corrosion, acid-resistant containers and pipes, etc.	2, 26
Faolit T	Faolite T	TU GKhP 35-44	A composition plastic based on dehydrated phenol-formaldehyde rezol resin and an acid-resisting graphite filler.	Used as a cement for packing joints, as acid-proof material for the production of apparatuses subject to corrosion, acid-resistant containers and pipes, etc.	19, 26
Ftoroplast-3	Fluoroplastic-3		A new thermostable polymerized dielectric.		23
Ftoroplast-4	Fluoroplastic-4		Polytetrafluoroethylene representing a non-polerized polymer. Thermostability of 200-300° C.		23
Getinaks elektrotekhnicheskiy listovoy A	Electro-technical sheet getinax A	GOST 2718-50	A type of laminated plastic. Filler consists of paper impregnated with phenol-formaldehyde or other resin.	Used for insulation.	2, 26, 27, 29

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy A_B	Electro-technical sheet getinax A_B	GOST 2718-50			2, 26, 27
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy B	Electro-technical sheet getinax B	GOST 2718-50	A laminated plastic made from paper impregnated with phenol-formaldehyde or other resin.	Used for structural purposes.	2, 14, 27
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy B_B	Electro-technical sheet getinax B_B	GOST 2718-50			2, 27
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy G	Electro-technical sheet getinax G	GOST 2718-50	A laminated plastic made from paper impregnated with phenol-formaldehyde or other resin.	Used for structural purposes.	2, 14, 27
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy T	Electro-technical sheet getinax T		Has a highly polished surface and high thermostability.	Used for special purposes radio apparatus.	11
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy V	Electro-technical sheet getinax V	GOST 2718-50	A laminated plastic made from paper impregnated with phenol-formaldehyde or other resin.	Used for electrical insulating for high-frequency currents.	2, 14, 27
Getinaks elektro-tekhnicheskiy listovoy V_B	Electro-technical sheet getinax V_B	GOST 2718-50			2, 27

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Iditol FF	Iditol FF	GOST 2230-43	A synthetic resin, obtained by the condensation of a phenol fraction with formalin (27% formaldehyde solution) in the presence of hydrochloric or oxalic acid. Is produced in 2 varieties: A and B, depending upon the softening temperature.		2, 12
Kopal fenol'nyy RTF	Phenol copal RTF	TU MKhP 494-41	An oil-soluble resin, obtained by the condensation of phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of rosin with the subsequent etherification of the free acid groups by means of glycerin.	Used to produce oil varnishes of various kinds.	2
Kopal fenol'nyy 44	Phenol copal 44	TU MKhP 493-41	do	do	2
Kopal krezol'nyy KG-1	Cresol copal KG-1	TU MKhP 490-41	do	do	2, 22
Kopal krezol'nyy LK-1	Cresol copal LK-1	TU MKhP 490-41	do	do	2
Lenta "astorprok VIAM-12"	Strip "astorprok VIAM-12"	TU MKhP 632-41	A strip, produced from a composition of phenol-formaldehyde resins and asbestos reinforced woven strip.	Used for the production of brake shoes.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pasta GOI	Paste GOI		A substance, consisting of 30% chromic oxide and 70% paraffin.		11
Pasta polirovochnaya VIAM-2	Polishing paste VIAM-2	Normal' 312 SMTU	A complex oil-wax composition, containing an inorganic polishing powder, stabilizer, and emulsifier.	Used for the removal from the surface of organic glass small scratches received during production and during use of the glass.	2
Penoplast FKh-25	Foam plastic FKh-25		Phenol foam plastic based on phenol-formaldehyde resin.		26
Penoplast FKh-50	Foam plastic FKh-50		do		26
Penoplast PKh V-I	Foam plastic PKh V-I				26
Penoplast PKh V-III	Foam plastic PKh V-III				26
Penoplast PKh VE	Foam plastic PKh VE		A foam polyvinyl chloride resin.		26
Penoplast PM-II	Foam plastic PM-II				26
Penoplast PM-IV	Foam plastic PM-IV				26
Penoplast PS-I	Foam plastic PS-I				26
Penoplast PS-II	Foam plastic PS-II				26
Penoplast PS-III	Foam plastic PS-III				26

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Plastmassa AKR-8	Plastic material AKR-8			Used for the production of signs which are luminescent in the dark.	11
Plastmassa RGL-450/19	Plastic material RGL-450/19		A new pouring and impregnating thermoreactive plastic.		23
Plastmassa svetyashchiysya L-1	Luminescent plastic L-1		Produced by hot molding under pressure with subsequent chilling into various shapes.	Used to make luminescent articles.	11
Plastmassa drevesnaya DPM-1	Plastic wood DPM-1		A powder, based on phenol-formaldehyde resins.		1
Plastmassa drevesnaya DPM-2	Plastic wood DPM-2		A powder consisting of combined resins -- polymers of divinyl-acetylene in combination with phenol-formaldehyde resin.		30
Plastmassa drevesnaya DPM-3	Plastic wood DPM-3		A powder.		30
Plenka upakovochnaya V-118	Packing film V-118	TU MKhP 1797-48	Film, produced from polyvinyl chloride resin with the addition of plasticizer and stabilizer by a method of hot rolling followed by calendering. The film is produced in the	Used in the production of covering material for the protection of engines and other machines.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			following dimensions: not less than 5 m; width not less than 700 mm; thickness, 0.19-0.27 mm.		
Poliamid 54	Polyamide 54				31
Poliamid 548	Polyamide 548				31
Polistirol emul'sionnyy A	Emulsion polystyrene A	VTU GKhP 79-49		Widely used as a component of various plastics and rubbers and for varnish coatings. Also used in the manufacture of plastic articles.	11, 19
Polistirol emul'sionnyy B	Emulsion polystyrene B	VTU GKhP 79-49		do	11, 19
Pressporoshok fenolodrevesnyy FD	Phenol-wood molding powder FD		A resin, produced by mixing 100 parts of phenol with 60 parts of wood flour using 5 parts of sulfuric acid as a catylizer. Is of the varnish type, soluble in alcohol. It is processed similarly to phenolformaldehyde powder but requires a several times higher temperature during molding.		11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressporoshek FKP-M	Molding powder FKP-M		A new molding and casting phenolformaldehyde plastic with mineral fillers.		23
Pressmaterial K-1	Molding material K-1		A fibrous plastic, in the form of a strong cardboard which is water and fire resistant.		14
Pressmaterial K-6	Molding material K-6		An asbestos-bakelite (phenol-formaldehyde resin) molding material containing a filler of pulverized asbestos fibers.	Used in the production of parts requiring high mechanical strength under impact loads and for parts subjected to high temperatures.	14, 26
Pressmaterial K-6-B	Molding material K-6-B	TU MKhP 334-41	An asbestos-bakelite (phenol-formaldehyde resin) molding material containing a filler of fine asbestos fibers.	Used for electro-insulating surfaces of parts with a high mechanical strength and thermostability.	2, 11
Pressporoshok K-15-2	Molding powder K-15-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder, based on phenolformaldehyde resin with wood flour and mineral fillers and with strengthening, lubricating, and coloring agents added.	Used for the production by a hot press method or casting under pressure of various items for technical or everyday use.	11, 19
Pressporoshok K-17-2	Molding powder K-17-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder, based on phenoxylenoformaldehyde resin.		11, 19
Pressporoshok K-17-23	Molding powder K-17-23				

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressporoshok K-18-2	Molding powder K-18-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder, based on phenolformaldehyde, which is processed into varnish resins by a dry-rolling method.	Used in the production of pressed parts for aircraft application - pilot's control handles, knobs, etc.	11, 14, 19, 33
Pressporoshok K-18-TsO-5	Molding powder K-18-TsO-5		A molding powder, based on phenolformaldehyde resin, with a wood flour filler. Has good physio-mechanical, dielectric, and technical properties.	Widely used in many branches of industry.	11
Pressporoshol K-18-TsS-1	Molding powder K-18-TsS-1		do	do	11
Pressporoshok K-18-TsS-2	Molding powder K-18-TsS-2		do	do	11
Pressporoshok K-18-26	Molding powder K-18-26		A molding powder based on phenolformaldehyde resin with asbestos and wood flour.	Used for the production of parts for electro-heating devices.	11
Pressporoshok K-18-42	Molding powder K-18-42		A molding powder based on varnish resin with mineral and organic fillers.	Used for the production of parts requiring high water and heat resistance.	11
Pressporoshok K-19-2	Molding powder K-19-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder based on phenolcresolformaldehyde resin (from phenolcresol fraction) with a wood filler.	Widely used in many branches of industry.	11, 19

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressporoshok K-20-2	Molding powder K-20-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder based on phenolcresolformaldehyde resin with a wood flour filler.	do	11, 19
Pressporoshok K-21-22	Molding powder K-21-22	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder based on phenolformaldehyde and cresolformaldehyde resins and wood flour. Processed into resol resins by the emulsion method.	Used in the production of parts requiring high electrical insulating and water resistant properties: magneto jaws, distributer covers, terminal panels, etc.	2, 11, 12, 33
Pressporoshok K-23-2	Molding powder K-23-2		A molding powder based on heavy resol phenolcresolformaldehyde resin with wood flour.	Used for the production of inkwells because these will not be discolored by ink.	11
Pressmaterial K-73-2	Molding powder K-73-2		A molding powder produced from melamineformaldehyde resin with organic and mineral filler and the addition of a lubricating agent.	Used for ignition parts in motor vehicle and tractor construction.	11
Pressporoshok K-101-52	Molding powder K-101-52		A molding powder based on varnish resin with mineral and organic fillers.	Used for the production of parts requiring high water and heat resistance.	11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressporoshok K-101-201	Molding powder K-101-201	VTU GKhP 73-48	A plastic molding material produced from varnish and resol resins with wood flour and mineral fillers with strengthening, lubricating, and coloring agents added.	Used for the production of various items for technical or everyday use by a hot press method or casting under pressure.	19
Pressporoshok K-110-2	Molding powder K-110-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder based on phenolxylenolformaldehyde resin.		11, 19
Pressporoshok K-114-35	Molding powder K-114-35	VTU MKhP 3462-52	A new molding and casting phenol-formaldehyde-polyamide plastic with mineral fillers.		2, 23
Pressporoshok K-115-2	Molding powder K-115-2	GOST 6589-51	A molding powder based on heavy resol phenolaniline-formaldehyde resin and wood flour.	Used for the production of ignition parts for motor vehicles and tractors.	32
Pressporoshok K-211-2	Molding powder K-211-2				2, 11, 26
Pressporoshok K-211-3	Molding powder K-211-3		A molding powder based on resol phenolanaline-formaldehyde resin and mineral fillers (mica and quartz flour). Has high heat resistance.	Used for production of parts used in the radio industry.	11, 26
Pressporoshok K-211-4	Molding powder K-211-4		do	do	11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			do	do	11
Pressporoshok K-211-32	Molding powder K-211-32				23
Pressporoshok K-211-34	Molding powder K-211-34		A new molding and casting anilino-phenol-formaldehyde plastic with mineral fillers.		
Pressporoshok K-214-2	Molding powder K-214-2		A molding powder based on heavy resol phenolaniline-formaldehyde resin and wood flour.	Used for the production of technical parts which should not separate out ammonia when in use.	11, 32
Pressporoshok K-220-3	Molding powder K-220-3				34
Pressporoshok K-220-21	Molding powder K-220-21				32
Pressporoshok K-220-23	Molding powder K-220-23	GOST 6589-51	An electro-insulating phenolaldehyde plastic powder.		2, 26
Pressporoshok K-243-2	Molding powder K-243-2				32
Pressmaterial KF-3	Molding material KF-3	TU GKhP 37-41	An asbestos-bakelite (phenolformaldehyde resin) fibrous molding material of the friction type.	Used for items with a high mechanical strength, thermal stability, and braking properties.	2, 26

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressmaterial KF-3-M	Molding material KF-3-M	TU GKhP 29-44	do	Used for brake shoes and for parts with a high mechanical strength and frictional properties.	2, 19, 26
Pressmaterial KFZ	Molding material KFZ		A friction material with a high mechanical strength and thermostability.	Used for the production of brake shoes for street and subway cars, excavators, motor vehicles, etc.	11
Pressmaterial KFZ-M	Molding material KFZ-M		do	do	11
Pressmaterial KGM-S	Molding material KGM-S		A new pouring and impregnating thermoreactive plastic.		23
Pressporoshok polimetilmetakrilovyy L-1	Polymethyl methacrylic powder L-1	TU MKhP 2368-50	Product of the emulsion polymerization of methyl ester with methacrylic acid in water with the addition of a plasticizer.	Used for the production of various types of consumer goods.	2, 11
Pressporoshok polimetilmetakrilovyy L-2	Polymethyl methacrylic powder L-2	TU MKhP 2368-50	do	do	2, 11
Pressporoshok monolit-FF	Molding powder monolite-FF	GOST 6589-51	A phenol-aldehyde molding material with a wood flour filler.		11, 19
Pressporoshok monolit-1	Molding powder monolite-1	GOST 6589-51	A phenol-aldehyde molding material produced from emulsion varnish resins.	Used for the production of items of technical and everyday use having high requirements for external appearance and mechanical strength.	19

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pressmaterial KF-3-M	Molding material KF-3-M	TU GKhP 29-44	do	Used for brake shoes and for parts with a high mechanical strength and frictional properties.	2, 19, 26
Pressmaterial KFZ	Molding material KFZ		A friction material with a high mechanical strength and thermostability.	Used for the production of brake shoes for street and subway cars, excavators, motor vehicles, etc.	11
Pressmaterial KFZ-M	Molding material KFZ-M		do	do	11
Pressmaterial KGM-S	Molding material KGM-S		A new pouring and impregnating thermoreactive plastic.		23
Pressporoshok polimetilmetakrilovyy L-1	Polymethyl methacrylic powder L-1	TU MKhP 2368-50	Product of the emulsion polymerization of methyl ester with methacrylic acid in water with the addition of a plasticizer.	Used for the production of various types of consumer goods.	2, 11
Pressporoshok polimetilmetakrilovyy L-2	Polymethyl methacrylic powder L-2	TU MKhP 2368-50	do	do	2, 11
Pressporoshok monolit-FF	Molding powder monolite-FF	GOST 6589-51	A phenol-aldehyde molding material with a wood flour filler.		11, 19
Pressporoshok monolit-1	Molding powder monolite-1	GOST 6589-51	A phenol-aldehyde molding material produced from emulsion varnish resins.	Used for the production of items of technical and everyday use having high requirements for external appearance and mechanical strength.	19

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Pressporoshok monolit-7	Molding powder monolite-7	GOST 6589-51	do	do	19
Rezol (Bakelit A)	Resol (Bakelite A)	GOST 901-46	A thermoplastic phenol-formaldehyde resin which is meltable and soluble in alcohol, acetone, alkalies, etc.		14
Rezitol (Bakelit B)	Resitol (Bakelite B)	GOST 901-46	A thermoplastic phenol-formaldehyde resin which softens in alcohol and has no sharply defined melting point.		14
Rezit (Bakelit C)	Resite (Bakelite C)	GOST 901-46	A resol phenol-formaldehyde resin. It is an infusible and insoluble product, which becomes slightly plastic only at 180-200°C and begins to char at 300°C; it resists the action of sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, gasoline, and oil; however, it decomposes when subjected to the action of alkalies and concentrated nitric acid.		26
Smes' tsvetnaya TsS-1	Colored mixture TsS-1		A molding powder based on phenolcresolformaldehyde resin.		11
Smes' tsvetnaya TsS-2	Colored mixture TsS-2		A molding powder based on phenolxylenoformaldehyde resin		11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smes' tsvetnaya TsS-10	Colored mixture TsS-10		A molding powder based on phenolanalineformaldehyde resin.		11
Smola anilino-formal'degidnaya AF	Anilino-formaldehyde resin AF	TU GKhP 12-43	The product of the condensation of aniline by means of formaldehyde in the presence of hydrochloric acid in the capacity of a catalytic agent; a dry product.	Used for the production of extruded materials.	2
Smola BDM	Resin BDM	VTU GKhP 94-48	The product of the condensation of urea by means of formaldehyde in the presence of butyl alcohol; a viscous liquid.	Used for the production of electro-insulating varnishes.	2
Smola BF-4	Resin BF-4		An artificial resin.		26
Smola BF-5	Resin BF-5		do		26
Smola espatit TM	Espatite resin TM	TU MKhP 2116-49	A synthetic high-molecular ion-interchange resin, consisting of anions [negatively-charged ions]. The anions contain in their composition active basic groups such as NH_2, and can be interchanged for hydroxyl or other negative ions with anions found in solution. Consists of gray grains with a mixture of white with a conchoidal fracture. Ninty-five percent of the grains range from 0.3 to 2.0 mm in size.	Used to demineralize water, to purify sugar, and to recover products from wastes.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola espatit 1	Espatite resin 1	TU MKhP 2115-49	An ion-interchange resin synthetic high-molecular in nature, consisting of cations [positively-charged ions] characterized by the presence of hydrogen atoms, capable of being interchanged with the metal ion found in solution. Consists of black grains 0.3-2.0 mm in size.	do	2
Smoly marki FKP	Resins FKP		A new product in the plastics industry. Possesses increased mechanical strength.		35
Smola gliftalevaya FL-39	Glyptal resin FL-39	TU MKhP 1857-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in xylene, modified by rosin and linseed oil, in an organic solvent.	Used for the production of perchlorvinyl enamels and other paint and varnish materials.	2
Smola gliftalevaya FD-40	Glyptal resin FD-40	TU MKhP 1857-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in xylene, modified by rosin and sunflower oil, in an organic solvent.	do	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola gliftalevaya FS-41	Glyptal resin FS-41	TU MKhP 1857-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in xylene, modified by rosin and soybean oil, in an organic solvent.	do	2
Smola gliftalevaya FL-390	Glyptal resin FL-390	TU MKhP 1855-48	A semi-finished product, produced according to the same basic indexes as resin FL-39, with the exception of viscosity which should conform to the same conditions with the limits 10-40 seconds.	do	2
Smola gliftalevaya FD-400	Glyptal resin FD-400	TU MKhP 1855-48	A semi-finished product, produced according to the same basic indexes as resin FD-40, with the exception of viscosity which should conform to the same conditions with the limits 10-40 seconds.	do	2
Smola gliftalevaya FD-410	Glyptal resin FD-410	TU MKhP 1855-48	A semi-finished product, produced according to the same basic indexes as resin FS-41, with the exception of viscosity which should conform to the same conditions with the limits 10-40 seconds.	do	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola gliftalevaya GK	Glyptal resin GK	TU MKhP 432-41	A semi-finished product, consisting of a dry product, modified by rosin, in an organic solvent.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2
Smola gliftalevaya GKB	Glyptal resin GKB	TU MKhP 314-41	A semi-finished product, consisting of a dry product, modified by castor oil and rosin, in an organic solvent.	do	2
Smola mochevino-formal'degidnaya K-411-92	Urea-formaldehyde resin K-411-02	VTU GLAVKRASKI 158-50	A solution in butanol of the product of the condensation of urea with formaldehyde.	Used for the production of varnishes and enamels for cold and hot drying.	13
Smola melamino-formal'degidnaya K-412-02	Melamine-formaldehyde resin K-412-02	VTU GLAVKRASKI 159-50	A solution in butanol of the product of the condensation of melamine with formaldehyde.	do	13
Smola polikhlor-vinilovaya PB-1	Polyvinyl chloride resin PB-1	GOST 3119-46	The product of the polymerization of vinyl chloride in the presence of benzoyl peroxide as a catalyst; a homogeneous white or light yellow powder without visible foreign inclusions.	Widely used for the production of various molded articles, masticated rubber, varnishes.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola polikhlorvinilovaya PB-2	Polyvinyl chloride resin PB-2	GOST 3119-46	do	do	2
Smola polikhlorvinilovaya PB-3	Polyvinyl chloride resin PB-3	GOST 3119-46	do	do	2
Smola polikhlorvinilovaya PB-4	Polyvinyl chloride resin PB-4	GOST 3119-46	do	do	2
Smola PFL-37	Resin PFL-37	VTU MKhP 1761-48	Synthetic pentaerythritephthalic resin, modified by vegetable oils.	Used as an intermediate for the production of nitropentaphthalic enamels.	13
Smola vodorastvorimaya S-1	Water soluble resin S-1	TU MKLes 59-43	The product of the condensation of phenol by means of formalin in an alkaline medium; a transparent viscous homogeneous mass of a yellow to cherry-red color without the presence of foreign matter.	Used to cement plywood.	2
Smola vodorastvorimaya S-2	Water soluble resin S-2				26
Smola vodorastvorimaya S-35	Water soluble resin S-35				26
Smola fenol-formal'degidnaya SBS-1	Phenol formaldehyde resin SBS-1		An alcohol phenol-formaldehyde resin.		26
Smola fenol-formal'degidnaya SBS-2	Phenol-formaldehyde resin SBS-2		A water emulsion phenol-formaldehyde resin.		

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola krezol-formal'degidnaya SKS-1	Cresol-formaldehyde resin SKS-1		An alcohol cresol-formaldehyde resin.		26
Smola krezol-formal'degidnaya SKS-2	Cresol-formaldehyde resin SKS-2		A water emulsion cresol-formaldehyde resin.		26
Smola mochevino-formal'degidnaya SMK-2	Urea-formaldehyde resin SMK-2	TU MKhP 946-42	A resin, obtained by the condensation of urea with formaldehyde in the presence of zinc chloride; a white to gray hydroscopic powder in various color tones.	Used in the production of glue to be used to cement wood, fiber, and plastics.	2
Smola karbamidnaya SMS-1	Carbamide resin SMS-1	TU MKhP 951-42	A resin, obtained by the condensation of urea with formaldehyde in the presence of ammonia; a viscous translucent liquid of a light yellow to dark brown color.	Used to produce glue employed in the gluing of wood articles and fiber materials.	2
Smola vodorastvorimaya V-6	Water soluble resin V-6				26
Smola fenolo-baritovaya VIAM-B	Phenol-barytic resin VIAM-B	TU MKhP 477-41	A thermo-reactive resin, obtained by the condensation of phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of caustic barium as a catalyst; a yellow to reddish-brown viscous liquid.		2, 26

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola iskusstvennaya novolachnogo tipa 1-10	Synthetic varnish resin 1-10	TU GKhP 10-43	A resin, obtained by the condensation of peat phenols with formaldehyde in the presence of hydrochloric acid as a catalyst.	Used as a binding agent in the production of varnish resin molding materials by the rolling method.	2
Smola iskusstvennaya tipa 2-10E	Synthetic resin 2-10E	TU GKhP 10-43	A resin, obtained by the condensation of peat phenols with formaldehyde in the presence of ammonia as a catalyst; a water emulsion.	Used as a binding agent in the production of textolite.	2
Smola alkidnaya No 3	Alkyd resin No 3	VTU MKhP 1967-49	A product, obtained by the condensation of polyatomic alcohol by means of a dibasic acid; a dry product.	Used as a softener in rubber mixtures.	2
Smola rezilovaya No 8	Resile resin No 8	TU MKhP 1061-42	A semi-finished product, modified by castor oil, in an organic solvent.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2
Smola iskusstvennaya novolachnaya No 19	Synthetic varnish resin No 19	TU MKhP 84-48	A resin, obtained by the condensation of phenol-cresol fraction with formaldehyde in the presence of hydrochloric acid; a dry product.	Used as a binding agent in the production of varnish resin molding material K-19-2 by the dry rolling method.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola iskusstvennaya fenolo-formal'degidnaya 23	Synthetic phenol-formaldehyde resin 23	VTU MKhP 83-48	A resin, obtained by the condensation of phenol-cresol fraction and phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of magnesium oxide and caustic soda as catalysts; a solid product.	Used as a binding agent in the production of molding material K-23-2 by the dry rolling method.	2
Smola iskusstvennaya rezol'nogo tipa emul'sionnaya 26E	Synthetic resol emulsion resin 26E	TU GKhP 19-44	A resin, obtained by the condensation of phenol-cresol fraction with formaldehyde in the presence of ammonia as a catalyst.	Used as a binding agent in the production of textolite.	2
Smola melamino-formal'degidnaya 73	Melamine-formaldehyde resin 73	VTU GKhP 49-47	Resin, obtained by the condensation of melamine with formaldehyde in the presence of caustic soda as a catalyst and paratoluenesulfamide and triethanolamine as plasticizers; a liquid product.	Used as a binding agent in the production of molding materials.	2
Smola melamino-formal'degidnaya 74	Melamine-formaldehyde resin 74	VTU MKhP 2121-49	A resin, obtained by the condensation of industrial melamine with formaldehyde in the presence of calcium chloride; in small lumps or as powder.	Used in the production of water-resistant varieties of paper and cardboard.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smola rezitovaya 80	Resile resin 80	TU MKhP 1856-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in xylene, modified by castor oil, in an organic solvent.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2
Smola fenolo-formal'degidnaya novolachnaya 101	Phenol-formaldehyde varnish resin 101	VTU GKhP 69-47	A resin obtained by the condensation of phenol and cresol with formaldehyde; a solid product.	Used as a binding agent in the production of molding materials employed in the manufacture of articles which are processed under high pressure.	2
Smola 132	Resin 132	TU MKhP 2203-50	A semi-finished product dissolved in toluene, butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, modified by castor oil and rosin ester. A transparent homogeneous liquid of yellow-brown color.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2
Smola 133	Resin 133	TU MKhP 1813-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in toluene (may also be produced in butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, and butyl acetate), modified by castor oil and resin albertol. A transparent liquid of yellow-brown color.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Smola 188	Resin 188	TU MKhP 1896-48	A semi-finished product, consisting of a solution in xylene (may also be produced in toluene, butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, butyl acetate, and isobutyl acetate), modified by vegetable oils. A transparent liquid of light-brown color.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes and enamels.	2
Smola anilino-fenolo-formal'degidnaya No 211	Anilino-phenol-formaldehyde resin No 211	VTU GKhP 45-46	A resin, obtained by the condensation of aniline and phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of magnesium oxide as a catalyst; a dry product.		2
Smola anilino-fenolo-formal'degidnaya No 214	Anilino-phenol-formaldehyde resin No 214	TU GKhP 52-47	A resin, obtained by the condensation of aniline and phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of magnesium oxide as a catalyst.		2
Smola anilino-fenolo-formal'degidnaya No 215	Anilino-phenol-formaldehyde resin No 215	TU MKhP 1587-47	A resin, obtained by the condensation of aniline and phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of ammonia and hydrochloric acid as a catalyst; a dry product. Color of resin should range from yellow to light brown.	Used in the production of varnishes.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Splav K-6	Alloy K-6	TU MKhP 1060-43	A complex ester of phthalic anhydride and glycerin, modified by tung oil and fused with the ester of rosin.	Used as the intermediate product in the production of nitrocellulose varnishes enamels as well as in the production of vinyl chloride and vinyl perchloride enamels.	13
Splav K-7	Alloy K-7	TU MKhP 1019-43	The product of the interaction of castor oil and rosin at a fixed temperature.	Used for the production of nitrocellulose varnishes.	13
Steklotekstolit KAST	Glass textolite KAST	TU MKhP 1512-49	A structural plastic, made from nonalkaline glass fabric ASTT(b) and phenol-polyvinylbutyric resin (30-35%).		26, 27
Steklotekstolit KAST-1	Glass textolite KAST-1	TU MKhP 1512--49	A structural plastic, made from a combination of nonalkaline glass fabric and cotton fabric and phenol-polyvinylbutyric resin (30-35%).		26, 27
Steklotekstolit KAST-V	Glass textolite KAST-V	VTU MKhP 2182-50	A laminated plastic material, obtained by hot pressing of vitreous fabric impregnated with fenol-formaldehyde resin.	Used as a structural material.	26, 27

Russian	English	Standard	Descriptions	Uses	Sources
Tekstolit elektrotekhnicheskiy A	Electro-technical textolite A	GOST 2910-51	A laminated plastic, made from light cotton fabric with a resol resin content of 44-48%.	Used as an insulating medium against liquids — transformer oil, avtol, etc. Not recommended for use in the production of bearings.	26, 27, 28
Tekstolit elektro-tekhnicheskiy B	Electro-technical textolite B	GOST 2910-51	do	Used for electrically-insulated articles. May be used for bearnings, pinions, and other parts but only if other types of textolite are not available. Anti-friction properties and mechanical strength less then other types.	26, 27, 28
Tekstolit elektro-tekhnicheskiy V_{ch}	Electro-technical textolite V_{ch}	GOST 2910-51	do	Used in radio apparatuses.	26, 27
Tekstolit MA	Textolite MA	TU MKhP 488-50	A laminated material produced from cotton fabric and resin MA (methyl ether of acrylic acid).	Used for packing.	2
Tekstolit gibkiy MG	Pliable textolite MG		A laminated material, produced by pressing a special fabric (filter calico), impregnated with a mixture of carbamide resin and rubber latex.	Used for production of gaskets designed to prevent leakage of oil, gasoline, kerosine, etc.	11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tekstolit poddelochnyy PT-1	Imitation textolite PT-1		Produced from cotton fabric impregnated with phenol- or cresol-xylenoformaldehyde resol resins or a mixture of these resins.		11
Tekstolit spetsial'nyy PT	Special textolite PT	GOST 5-52	A laminated plastic, made from a light sort of fabric with a content of 40-46% resol phenol- or cresol-formaldehyde resin. Is expensive and does not possess the anti-friction properties of other types.	Is recommended for use in the production of pinions and worm gears. Should be used for bearings only when other types are lacking.	26, 27, 28
Tekstolit spetsial'nyy PTE	Special textolite PTE	GOST 5-40			14
Tekstolit spetsial'nyy PTK	Special textolite PTK	GOST 5-52	A laminated plastic, made from a light sort of fabric with a content of 40-46% resol phenol- or cresol-formaldehyde resin. Is expensive and does not possess the anti-friction properties of other types.	Is recommended for use in the production of pinions and worm gears. Should be used for bearings only when other types are lacking.	26, 27, 28
Tekstolit mark 2	Textolite 2	TU MKhP 398-41	Made from various fabrics with a resol phenol- or cresol-formaldehyde resin bond.	Used for bushings for rolling mills, bearings, and gears.	2, 26, 28

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tekstolite mark 2B	Textolite 2B		Made from heavy cotton fabric with a resol phenol-formaldehyde resin bond.	Used for bearings.	26, 28
Tekstolite mark 3	Textolite 3	TU MKhP 449-41	A laminated material from cotton fabric, impregnated with phenol- or cresol-formaldehyde resol resin.	Used for technical items.	2, 19, 26, 28
Tselluloid aviatsionnyy AV-1	Aviation celluloid AV-1	OST 10043-38	A plastic produced from nitrocellulose and camphor.	Used as a substitute for organic glass for lamp shades, portholes, and enclosures for apparatuses which are of not importance in the optical sense. Chiefly used for enclosing cockpits of training airplanes and gliders. Also widely used for the production of haberdashery and in the paint and varnish industry.	2, 14
Tselluloid aviatsionnyy AV-2	Aviation celluloid AV-2	OST 10043-38	do	Widely used in the production of haberdashery and in the paint and varnish industry.	2
Tselluloid galanterеynyy A	Haberdashery celluloid A	GOST 428-41	Employed in blowing out operations.	Used for production of haberdashery articles and toys.	2, 11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tselluloid galantereynyy B	Haberdashery celluloid B	GOST 428-41	For hot pressing, processing with cutting tools, or stamping without heating or with minor heating. Produced in sheets with polished or dull surfaces.		2, 11
Tselluloid tekhnicheskiy prozrachnyy T_1	Technical transparent celluloid T_1	GOST 576-41	A plastic material obtained from collodian with plasticiser and sodium phosphate added.	For glazing machines, production of transparent parts for machine tools, glazing of measuring instruments.	19
Tselluloid tekhnicheskiy prozrachnyy T_2	Technical transparent celluloid T_2	GOST 576-41	do	do	19
Tselluloid tekhnicheskiy prozrachnyy T_3	Technical transparent celluloid T_3	GOST 576-41	do	do	19
Viniplast PP4	Vinyl plastic PP4				19
Viniplast listovoy 10	Laminated vinyl plastic 10	TU GKhP 3823-53	A plastic material in the form of sheets and slabs, having a light to dark brown color as well as black. Obtained by the thermal plasticizing of polyvinyl chloride.	Used as an anti-corrosive, structural, and insulating material.	2, 19

RUBBER AND ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Bel'ting B-820	Belting B-820		A cotton webbing. (Note: the number indicates the weight of the material per square meter in grams.)	Used for the production of drive and conveyer belts.	36
Bel'ting B-930	Belting B-930		do	do	36
Bel'ting B-1048	Belting B-1048		do	do	36
Bel'ting plotnotkanyy BP-985	Close-textured fabric belting BP-985		do	do	36
Fil'tr-volokno asbestovoye YaK-1	Asbestos filter-fiber YaK-1	TU MKhP 331-N	A mixture of mineral asbestos fibers with organic cellulose sulfite fibers. Color of the material is white with a grayish tinge.	Used for filtration of rapidly flowing liquids (dry wines, cognac, vodka, alcohol, etc.)	2
Fil'tr-volokno asbestovoye YaK-2	Asbestos filter-fiber YaK-2	TU MKhP 331-N	do	Used for filtration of viscous liquids (young wine, thick liqueurs, fruit liqueurs, syrups, etc.)	2
Fil'tr-volokno asbestovoye YaK-3	Asbestos filter-fiber YaK-3	TU MKhP 331-N	do	Used for filtration of liquids of average viscosity (sweet wines, liqueurs, fruit liqueurs, syrups, etc.)	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Katalizator K-45	Accelerator K-45	TU MKhP 1266-45	Dimethyldithiocarbamate of dimethylamine, $C_5H_{14}N_2S_2$ - an aqueous solution, colorless or weakly yellow.	Used in the form of an aqueous solution as an accelerator during vulcanization in the production of rubber articles.	2
Kauchuk divinilovyy Buna-85	Divinyl rubber Buna-85		A polymer of divinyl formed by polymerization in the liquid phase with the use of alkali metals. Produced from ethyl alcohol and acetylene.	Generally serves as a plasticizer for rubber mixtures.	37
Kauchuk divinilovyy Buna-115	Divinyl rubber Buna-115		do	This rubber may be introduced into mixtures intended for the production of various industrial rubber articles, particularly ebonite articles.	37
Kauchuk divinilovyy ~~(butadiyenovyy)~~ SKA	Divinyl rubber SKA	GOST 2188-51	In the experimental stage (in 1954) and currently not in production.		38
Kauchuk divinilovyy (butadiyenovyy) SKB	Divinyl (butadiene) rubber SKB	GOST 2188-51	A general purpose sodium-butadiene rubber possessing a yellow color and having a faintly characteristic odor. Produced from ethyl alcohol. Depending upon its plasticity, it is manufactured in the following marks: 20, 20b, 25, 25b, 30, 30b, 35, 35b, 40, 40b, II-40, 45b, II-45, 50b, 55b, II-50, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60, 60s, 66, 66s.	Used for production of a majority of industrial rubber and tire products.	37, 38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk divinilovyy (butadiyenovyy) SKBM	Divinyl (butadiene) rubber SKBM	TU MKhP 1470-53 p.	Distinguished from rubber SKB by its high frost resistance and very high elasticity. Has a yellowish color and a very weak rubber-like odor. Specific weight is 0.90-0.92. Is produced in the following marks: 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55.		2, 38, 39
Kauchuk divinilovyy (butadiyenovyy) SKV	Divinyl (butadiene) rubber SKV	VTU MKhP V-1477-48	Assumes a middle position between SKBM and SKB rubbers. Has a yellowish color and a very weak rubber-like odor. Specific weight is 0.90-0.92. Is produced in the following marks: 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55.	Used for the production of articles used under conditions of moderately low temperatures.	2, 38, 39
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty Buna-N	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber Buna-N		Produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum. Is colorless or yellowish in color with a slight odor of acrylonitrile.	Used for the production of gasoline- or oil-resistant sleeves, pliable gasoline tanks for aircraft, washers, gaskets, gloves, and conveyor belting.	37
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty Buna N-N	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber Buna-N-N		Produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum.	do	37

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty butapren NF	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber butaprene NF			Used as a special rubber for the production of oil-resistant articles.	38
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty GRA	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber GRA		Produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum. Is colorless or yellowish in color with a slight odor of acrylonitrile.	Used for the production of gasoline- and oil-resistant sleeves, pliable gasoline tanks for aircraft, washers, gaskets, gloves, and conveyor belting.	37
Kauchuk GRI	Rubber GRI		Produced from petroleum.		37
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy GR-N	Divinyl-nitrile rubber GR-N		A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material having no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99.	Used as a special rubber for production of oil-resistant articles.	38
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty khaykar OR	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber khaykar OR		A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material having no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99.	Used as a special rubber for production of oil resistant articles.	38
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty perbunan	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber perbunan		A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum and consisting of 74 parts divinyl and 26 parts acrylonitrile. Has no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99.	Used for the production of gasoline- and oil-resistant sleeves, pliable gasoline tanks for aircraft, washers, gaskets, gloves, and conveyor belting.	37, 38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty perbunan ekstra	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber perbunan extra		A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum and consisting of 60 parts divinyl and 40 parts acrylonitrile. Has no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99.	do	37, 38
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy perbunan-18	Divinyl-nitrile rubber perbunan-18			Used for production of gasoline- and oil-resistant sleeves, pliable gasoline tanks for aircraft, washers, gaskets, gloves, and conveyor belting. Also for frost-resistant rubber articles.	37
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilovoy kisloty SKN	Divinyl-acrylonitrile rubber SKN	TU MKhP 1469-53	A colorless or yellowish material produced from ethyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum. Has slight acrylonitrile odor.	Used for production of gasoline- and oil-resistant sleeves, pliable gasoline tanks for aircraft, washers, gaskets, gloves, and conveyor belting. Also for wear-resistant tires and rubber.	2, 37

Russian	English	Standard	Description	USes	Sources
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy SKN-18	Divinyl-nitrile rubber SKN-18	TU MKhP 1469-53	A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material having no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99. Acrilonitrile content is within limits 17-20%.	Used as a special rubber for production of oil—resistant articles.	2, 38, 39
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy SKN-26	Divinyl-nitrile rubber SKN-26	TU MKhP 1469-53	A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material having no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99. Acrilonitrile content is within limits 27-30%.	do	2, 38, 39
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy SKN-40	Divinyl-nitrile rubber SKN-40	TU MKhP 1469-53	A colorless or yellowish rubber-like material having no characteristic odor. Specific weight is 0.94-0.99. Acrilonitrile content is within limits 36-40%.	do	2, 38, 39
Kauchuk divinil-nitril'nyy akrilowoy kisloty tiokol RD	Divinyl-acrilonitrile rubber thiokol RD			do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy Buna-S	Divinyl styrene rubber Buna-S		Produced from methyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum, benzene, etc.	Used for production of tires.	37, 38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy Buna S-1	Divinyl styrene rubber Buna-S-1		Consists of 75 parts divinyl and 25 parts styrene.	do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy Buna-S-3	Divinyl styrene rubber Buna-S-3		Consists of 69 parts divinyl and 31 parts styrene.	do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy Buna-S-S	Divinyl styrene rubber Buna-S-S		Produced from methyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum, benzene, etc.	do	37, 38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy butapren-S	Divinyl-styrene rubber butaprene-S		Produced from methyl	Used for production of tires.	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy buton-S	Divinyl-styrene rubber buton-S			do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy GRS	Divinyl styrene rubber GRS		Produced from methyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum, benzene, etc. Consists of 71 parts divinyl and 29 parts styrene.	do	37, 38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy kemigam-IV	Divinyl-styrene rubber chemigum-IV			do	38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
				do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy khaykar	Divinyl-styrene rubber khaykar				
				do	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy khaykar TT	Divinyl-styrene rubber khaykar TT				
				do	37, 38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy SKS	Divinyl-styrene rubber SKS		Produced from methyl alcohol, acetylene, petroleum, benzene, etc.		
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy SKS-10	Divinyl-styrene rubber SKS-10	VTU MKhP 1686-51 p.	A yellowish rubber-like material with a weak styrene odor. Consists of 90 parts divinyl and 10 parts styrene. Specific weight 0.92-0.95.	Used for production of tires.	38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy SKS-30	Divinyl-styrene rubber SKS-30	GOST 6074-51	A material yellowish or reddish in appearance with a weak styrene odor. Contains 70 parts divinyl and 30 parts styrene.	Used in the production of a majority of industrial rubber and tire articles.	2, 37, 38
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy SKS-30A	Divinyl-styrene rubber SKS-30A		A yellowish rubber-like material with a weak styrene odor. Contains 70 parts divinyl and 30 parts styrene. Specific weight is 0.92-0.95.	Used for production of tires.	28

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk divinil-stirol'nyy SKSM-30	Divinyl-styrene rubber SKSM-30	TU MKhP 3333-54	A yellowish rubber-like material with a weak styrene odor. Contains 70 parts divinyl and 30 parts methyl-styrene. Specific weight is 0.92-0.95.	do	38
Kauchuk izobutil-enovyy Izolen	Isobutylene rubber Izolene		An elastic mass of white to light gray color, having no odor or taste. Produced from isobutyl alcohol and isobutane. Will dissolve in benzene, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, but not in alcohol, acetone, or glycerin.	Used for the production of electrically insulated articles (coating and insulation of cables), heat-resistant articles (steam pipes, gaskets), rubberized fabrics, acid-resistant rubber articles, artificial leather, apparatus linings, etc.	37, 38
Kauchuk izobutil-enovyy Oppanol	Isobutylene rubber Oppanol [German designation]		do	do	37, 38, 39
Kauchuk izobutil-enovyy Vistaneks	Isobutylene rubber Vistanex [American designation]		do	do	37, 38, 39
Kauchuk izobutil-enovyy P-85	Isobutylene rubber P-85		An elastic mass of white to light gray color, having no odor or taste. Will dissolve in benzene, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, but not in alcohol, acetone, or glycerin. Molecular weight is 100,000-70,000.	do	38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk izobutilenovyy P-118	Isobutylene rubber P-118		An elastic mass of white to light gray color, having no odor or taste. Will dissolve in benzene, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, but not in alcohol, acetone, or glycerin. Molecular weight is 135,000-100,000.	do	38
Kauchuk poliizobutilenovyy P-150	Polyisobutylene rubber P-150		Has a molecular weight of 150,000.	Used in pure form or in mixture with other rubbers for the production of coating and insulation of electric cables, heat-resistant articles (drive belts, gaskets, steam hose, etc.), acid-resistant clothing, internal lining of chemical apparatuses, acid-proof rubber articles, etc.	37
Kauchuk izobutilenovyy P-155	Isobutylene rubber P-155		An elastic mass of white to light gray color, having no odor or taste. Will dissolve in benzene, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, but not in alcohol, acetone, or glycerin. Molecular weight is 175,000-135,000.	Used for the production of electrically insulated articles (coating and insulation of cables), heat-resistant articles (steam pipes, gaskets), rubberized fabrics, acid-resistant rubber articles, artifical leather, apparatus linings, etc.	38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk izolbutil-enovyy P-200	Isolbutylene rubber P-200		An elastic mass of white to light gray color, having no odor or taste. Will dissolve in benzene, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, but not in alcohol, acetone, or glycerin. Molecular weight is 225,000-175,000.	do	38
Kauchuk izoprenovyy SKI	Isoprene rubber SKI		Obtained by the catalytic polymerization of isoprene. The tearing strength of carbon black-less rubber [rezin] from SKI amounts to250-300 kilograms per square centimeter with an elongation of 1,100-1,300 percent compared to the respective figures 270-300 and 800-900 for caoutchouc [kauchuk]. In tests of alternating flexing, the temperature of rubber produced from caoutchouc amounted to 108 degrees, whereas that of caoutchouc [natural rubber] amounted to 126 degrees. With the presence of carbon black the resistance of SKI to temperature is increased.	Used for production of motor vehicle tires.	40

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk khloro-prenovyy dyupren	Chloroprene rubber duprene		Molecular weight lies within limits 100,000-300,000.	Used for production of conveyor belting, rubberized fabrics, coating electric cables, glues, rubber-asbestos articles, and artificial leather.	38
Kauchuk khloro-prenovyy GR-M	Chloroprene rubber GR-M		Produced from acetylene. Specific weight is 1.25-1.30. Molecular weight lies within limits 100,000-300,000.	do	37, 38
Kauchuk khloro-prenovyy [illegible]	Chloroprene rubber [illegible]		Molecular weight lies within limits 100,000-300,000.	do	38
Kauchuk khloro-prenovyy neopren	Chloroprene rubber neoprene		Produced from acetylene. Specific weight is 1.25-1.30. Molecular weight lies within limits 100,000-300,000.	do	37, 38
Kauchuk khlorvinil-ovyy fleymenol	Vinyl chloride rubber flamenol			Used for production of chemical equipment, for coating pipes, for production of belting, gaskets, and washers, and also for insulating cables.	38

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
				do	38
Kauchuk khlorvinilovyy korogel'	Vinyl chloride rubber korogel			do	38
Kauchuk khlorvinilovyy koroseal	Vinyl chloride rubber koroseal				
Kauchuk polisiliko-sanovyy SKT	Polysilicone rubber SKT		Used at temperatures ranging up to 200-250 degrees.	Used for production of various elastic seals.	37
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy rezinit	Polysulfide rubber resinite			Used for production of technical oil-resistant articles: pipes, sleeves, gaskets, typographic plates, etc.	38
				do	38
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy tayonit	Polysulfide rubber thionite			do	38
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy Tiokol A	Polysulfide rubber Thiokol A		A polysulfide rubber $(C_2H_4S_4)_x$, formed through a condensation reaction with the separation of sodium chloride.		
				do	38
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy Tiokol FA	Polysulfide rubber Thiokol FA			do	37, 38
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy Tiokol GRP	Polysulfide rubber Thiokol GRP		Produced from ethylene hydrocarbons.		

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kauchuk polisul'-fidnyy vulkaplas	Polysulfide rubber vulcaplas			do	38
Kordshnur No 3	Cord No 3		Produced by twisting 27 fibers with the subsequent twisting of 3 of the resulting strands. Has a diameter of 1.6 mm.	Used in the production of V-shaped belting.	36
Kordshnur No 7	Cord No 7		Produced by twisting 27 fibers with the subsequent twisting of 7 of the resulting strands. Has a diameter of 2.5 mm.	do	36
Lateks DBP-50	Latex DBP-50	TU MKhP 2994--53 p.	A dispersion of synthetic rubber in water, obtained by the polymerization of any rubber-like substance in the form of a water emulsion. Like natural latex, it looks like cow's milk in its external appearence. Is white in color with various shadings.	Used for the production of rubber-asbestos articles.	2
Lateks DVKhB-70	Latex DVKhB-70	TU MKhP 1660-50	A water dispersion of the copolymer butadiene and vinylidene chloride. Is put out in concentrated and non-concentrated form.	Used in the production of artificial leather.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Source
Lateks SKS-30	Latex SKS-30	VTU MKhP 3148-52	The product of the copolymerization of divinyl and styrene in a water emulsion.	Intended for the production of water-ammonia paste for the fish, food, and meat and dairy industries.	2
Lateks SKS-30 kontsentrirovannyy mark K	Latex SKS-30 concentrated type K	VTU MKhP 2768-54	The product of the copolymerization of divinyl with styrene in a water emulsion, with the subsequent evaporation to the required concentration.		2
Lateks SKS-30 mark Sh	Latex SKS-30 type Sh	VTU MKhP 2768-54 p.	The product of the copolymerization of divinyl with styrene in a water emulsion.	Used for the impregnation of cord in the tire industry as well as in other branches of industry.	2
Lenta transporternaya A-1	Conveyor belt A-1	GOST 20-54	Belting consisting of interlayers of rubber and fabric (narezhnyy). Has a fabric edging which is intended to strengthen the border of the belting.		36
Lenta transporternaya A-2	Conveyor belt A-2	GOST 20-54	Belting consisting of interlayers of rubber and fabric (narezhnyy). Has no fabric edging.		36

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Lenta transporternaya B	Conveyor belt B	GOST 20-54	Belting consisting of double-width layers folded over the inner layers (posloynozavernytyy). Is produced without rubber layers between the fabric layers.	Intended for use in transporting finely-ground, non-abrasive materials (powdered agents, grain, flour, etc.).	36
Lenta transporternaya V	Conveyor belt V	GOST 20-54	Belting consisting of multi-width layers, each layer folded over the other (spiral'nozavernytyy). Produced from light, soft-fabric belting, without rubber layers between the padding and usually without rubber coating.		36
Nabivka asbestovaya GAZ	Asbestos packing GAZ				34
Neozon A	Neozone A	VTU MKhP 3541-52	Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine, $C_{16}H_{13}N$. A gray to dark brown monolithic mass. Obtained by the condensation of alpha-naphthylamine with aniline.	Used as an anti-ageing material in rubber mixtures, for the production of several dyes, and as an anti-knock compound in the combustion of fuel.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Neozon D	Neozone D	GOST 39-40	Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine, $C_{10}H_{13}N$. A finely ground light gray to light brown powder. Formed by the interaction of aniline and beta-naphthol.	Used as an anti-oxidant in rubber mixtures.	2
Nit' asbestovaya ChTZ	Asbestos thread ChTZ				34
Paronit ECh	Paronite ECh	TU U-5-47	A packing material, made of asbestos, rubber, and filler. Produced in thickness 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, and 7.5 mm, length up to 2.8 m, width not more than 1.2 m.	Used to pack electrolyzers.	2
Paronit U	Paronite U		A sheet gasket material, made of asbestos, crude rubber, and fillers. Can withstand a temperature of 450 degrees.	Used as gaskets for sealing joints of water pipes and steam (saturated & superheated) pipes. An important packing material used in aircraft engines.	14
Paronit UV-10	Paronite UV-10	TU MKhP 1369-50 p	A packing material, made of asbestos, rubber, and filler. Produced in sheets with the dimensions 550 x 550 mm, and thicknesses 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 2.0, and 2.5 mm.	Used as gaskets to seal joints of aircraft components which function in gasoline, kerosene, or oil at higher temperatures (80-150 degrees).	2, 14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Pletenka provoluch-naya APL-1	Wire mat APL-1		Mat is produced from wire wi with a thickness 0.7-1.0 mm .	Used for production of sleeves with a diameter of more than 50 mm operating under high pressure.	36
Pletenka provoluch-naya APL-2	Wire mat APL-2		do	Used for production of more than 50 mm operating under high pressure. Used in preference to APL-1 in sleeve production because it is more flexible and easier to produce.	36
Polosa asbestovaya 12	Asbestos strip 12	TU MKhP 92-N	Packing, consisting of several strips of rubberized fabric pressed together.	Used as a gasket to seal places where metal surfaces, operating in a medium of saturated steam at medium pressure, join.	2
Polosa asbestovaya 12 a	Asbestos strip 12a	TU MKhP 92-N	do	Used as a gasket to seal places where metal surfaces, operating in a medium of saturated and superheated steam up to 400 degrees at high pressure.	2
Polosa asbestovaya 13	Asbestos strip 13	TU MKhP 90-N	Compressed multi-layered strips, produced from rubberized linen fabric.	Used as stuffing to fill empty spaces of stuffing boxes and to guarantee a hermetical seal. Used in water at high pressures and at temperatures up to 100 degrees.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Polosa asbestovaya 14	Asbestos strip 14	TU MKhP 90-N	Compressed, multi-layered strips, produced from rubberized asbestos-cotton fabric.	Used as stuffing to fill empty spaces of stuffing boxes and to guarantee a hermetical seal. Used in saturated steam up to 100 degrees at average pressures.	2
Polosa asbestovaya 15	Asbestos strip 15	TU MKhP 90-N	Compressed multi-layered strips, produced from rubberized cotton fabric.	Used as stuffing to fill empty spaces of stuffing boxes and to guarantee a hermetical seal. Used at high pressure and temperature in water up to 100 degrees.	2
Regenerat R-1	Reclaimed rubber R-1			Used for production of conveyor belting.	36
Regenerat R-20	Reclaimed rubber R-20			do	36
Rezina N_1	Rubber N_1			Used in the manufacture of tires.	14
Rezina N_2	Rubber N_2			do	14
Rezina S-14	Rubber S-14		A oil- and gasoline-resistant rubber.	Used to make many kinds of shaped rubber articles.	14
Rezina S-53	Rubber S-53		do	do	14
Rezina S-90	Rubber S-90		do	do	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Rezina 46	Rubber 46		Highly elastic, high equality rubber.	Used for elastic pads between engine and engine mount.	14
Rezina 56	Rubber 56		do	do	14
Rezina 970	Rubber 970		Has high elasticity.	Used for shock cords.	14
Rezina 1095	Rubber 1095		A sponge rubber.		14
Rezina 1448	Rubber 1448		A profiled rubber.	Used to make cups, rings to different cross sections, etc.	14
Rezina 1595	Rubber 1595		A sponge rubber		14
Rezina 1626	Rubber 1626		Produced by vulcanization at a pressure of 33 atmospheres for 80 minutes.	Used to produce bearings.	2
Rezina 1652	Rubber 1652 2		An oil- and gasoline-resistant rubber.	Used to make many kinds of shaped rubber articles.	14
Rezina 2961	Rubber 2961		do	do	14
Rezina 3019	Rubber 3019		do	do	14
Rezina 3119	Rubber 3119		A sponge rubber.		14
Rezina 3176	Rubber 3176		do		14
Rezina 3311	Rubber 3311		Rubber of high elasticity.	Used for shock cords.	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Sul'fenamid BT	Sulphenamide BT	TU MKhP 3477—52	Diethylamide benzthiazole-sulpheno acid (benzthiazole-sulfandi-ethylamide), $C_{11}H_{14}N_2S_2$. An oily light or dark brown liquid, mixed in all proportions with methyl and ethyl alcohol, benzene, benzine, chloroform, di-ethylamine and is not mix-ed in water. Obtained as a result of the oxidation of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (industrial Captax) in a solution of diethylamine.	Used as an accelerator in the vulcanization of a mixture of natural and synthetic rubber.	2
Tiokol D	Thiokol D	VTU MKhP 1402-51	A rubber-like material.	Used to produce sealers (paste, cement, putty, tape) and as a component for oil-resistant rubbers mixtures.	2
Tiuram E	Thiuram E	TU MKhP 2059-49	Symmetrical tetraethylthiuramdisulfide, $C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4$. A yellow-gray powder. Formed by the oxidation of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate, obtained by the inter-action of diethylamine and carbon bisulfide in the presence of alkali.	Used as an accelerator of vulcanization in the production of rubber articles.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-1	Asbestos fabric AT-1	GOST 6102-52	Produced from asbestos fibers on a loom.	Used for hose casings, conveyor belts, and other items for industrial use.	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-2	Asbestos fabric AT-2	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-3	Asbestos fabric AT-3	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-4	Asbestos fabric AT-4	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-5	Asbestos fabric AT-5	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-6	Asbestos fabric AT-6	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-7	Asbestos fabric AT-7	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-8	Asbestos fabric AT-8	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya AT-9	Asbestos fabric AT-9	GOST 6102-52	do	do	2
Tkan' asbestovaya PM-10	Asbestos fabric PM-10		Fabric with wire.	Used for production of heat-resistant conveyor belts.	36
Tkan' asbestovaya PM-12	Asbestos fabric PM-12		do	do	36

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Tkan' asbestovaya 81-217	Asbestos fabric 81-217			do	36
Tkan' "breker TL"	Fabric "breker TL"			Used to strengthen the cohesion of rubber layers interspersed with fabric in the production of belts.	36
Tkan' DSR (dlya sloya rastyazheniya)	Fabric DSR (for stretching of a layer)		Permits the stretching of the part of the belting in which it is used si significantly more than its other parts.	Used in the production of V-shaped belting.	36
Tkan' khlopchato-bumazhnaya R_1	Cotton fabric R_1		Only recently developed and not yet fully put into production.	Used for production of sleeves.	36
Tkan' khlopchato-bumazhnaya R_2	Cotton fabric R_2		do	do	36
Tkan' khlopchato-bumazhnaya R_3	Cotton fabric R_3		do	do	36
Tkan' khlopchato-bumazhnaya R_4	Cotton fabric R_4		do	do	36
Tkan' l'nyanaya BL	Linen fabric BL			do	36
Tkan' l'nyanaya LL	Linen fabric LL			do	36
Tkan' l'nyanaya OR	Linen fabric OR			do	36
Tkan' l'naynaya RT	Linen fabric RT			do	36
Tkan' l'naynaya OT-40	Linen fabric OT-40		Must possess a large elongation factor and	Used for wrapping V-shaped belting.	36

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
			elasticity and must be strong, wear-resistant, and have the capacity to absorb the rubber.		

GLUES

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley AK-20	Glue AK-20	TU MKhP 720-41	A solution of nitrocellulose and resin in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers. Is a transparent liquid, without visible mechanical admixtures, of a light yellow to light brown color.	Used to glue fabrics to wood.	1, 19
Kley AMK	Glue AMK	TU MKhP 1515-50	A solution of glyptal resins in organic solvents with the addition of a siccative.	Used to glue fabric, glass, and cotton insulation to metal surfaces (plated duralumin and steel).	20
Kley B-10	Glue B-10	TU MKhP 1680-50	A benzene-acetone solution of synthetic resins of mark FKF (phenol-cresol-formaldehyde) with mixtures of nitrile rubbers.	Used for the vulcanization of several types of rubbers to metallic fittings; may be used independently as a base layer (lining) for glues BF-2 and BF-4.	1
Kley BF-2	Glue BF-2	TU MKhP 1367-49	A general purpose resin glue, consisting of an alcoholic solution of synthetic resins. Is transparent or slightly turbid with a yellow to reddish color.	Used to glue wood, metals, plastics, fibers, leathers, glass, etc., in any combination, as well as rubber with metal.	1, 19
Kley BF-3	Glue BF-3	TU Glavkhimplasta MKhP 82-48	Produced from polyvinyl acetal resins.	Used in the production of special textolite.	11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley BF-4	Glue BF-4	TU MKhP 1367-49	A general purpose resin glue, consisting of an alcoholic solution of synthetic resins. Is transparent or slightly turbid with a yellow to reddish color.	Used to glue wood, metals, plastics, fibers, leathers, glass, etc., in any combination, as well as rubber with metal.	1, 19
Kley BF-5	Glue BF-5	TU Glavkhimplasta MKhP 82-48	Produced from polyvinyl acetal resins.	Used in the production of special textolite.	11
Kley BF-6	Glue BF-6	TU MKhP 1726-52	An alcoholic solution of synthetic resins, transparent or slightly turbid liquid and having a yellow to reddish color.	Used to glue fabrics and to assemble clothing, linen, bags, filter linen, etc. Also widely used in the machine building, motor vehicle, and aircraft industries.	1, 11, 41
Kley BF-10	Glue BF-10	TU MKhP 1832-49		Used to glue rubber with rubber and rubber with metal.	19
Kley "Ekstra"	Glue "Extra"	GOST 3056-45	A dry casein glue, consisting of casein (71%), lime (18.8%), sodium fluoride (8.5%), copper sulfate (0.3%), and kerosene (1.4%).		42
Kley FR-12	Glue FR-12	TU MKhP 2421-50	A solution of synthetic special resin, stabilized with alcohol and plasticized with a plasticizer, with a hardening agent.	Used to glue several varieties of wood at a temperature 18-20° C.	1, 11

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley K-2	Glue K-2	TU MKhP 1516—49	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture K-2 in benzene.	Used to glue rubber clothing.	2
Kley K-3	Glue K-3	TU MKhP 1623-50	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of chlorinated rubber in benzene, to which has been added a chlorobenzene concentrate of perchlorvinyl resin.	Used for gluing by the cold method diaphragms to metal mountings.	2
Kley K3S	Glue K3S	TU MKhP 2431-50	A rubber glue, consisting of a suspension of talc in a medium, consisting of rubber glue 23-SA and of the solvents benzene and ethyl acetate.	Used as a light- and air-resistant coating.	2
Kley K-15	Glue K-15	TU MKhP 1516-49	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture K-27 in benzene or in a mixture of benzene and benzine Galosha.	Used for rubber clothing.	2
Kley K-27	Glue K-27	TU MKhP 1693-51p	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture K-27 in benzene or in a mixture of benzene and benzine Galosha.	Used for rubber clothing; for gluing non-vulcanized divinylnitrile mixtures with mixtures in natural rubber.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley K-28	Glue K-28	TU MKhP 1693-51p	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture K-28 in benzene or in a mixture of benzene with ethyl acetate.	Used for clothing: for gluing divinylnitrile mixtures.	2
Kley K-40	Glue K-40	TU MKhP 1516-49	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture K-40 in a mixture of benzene with benzine.	Used to glue rubber clothing.	2
Kley KB-3	Glue KB-3		A resin glue.	Used to glue wood and plastics.	19
Kley KhVK-2-a	Glue KhVK-2-a	TU MKhP 2190-50	A light gray solution of dry vinyl perchloride resin in a mixture of organic solvents with the addition of resin, a plasticizer, and a stabilizer.	Used to glue special fabric to wood or metal surfaces which are first treated in a special manner.	20
Kley KhVK-20	Glue KhVK-20	VTU MKhP 2190-50	A vinyl perchloride glue.	Used to glue fabric to wood and metal.	19
Kley KM-1	Glue KM-1		A carbamide (urea-formaldehyde) glue. Is an adhesive with a synthetic resin as a base.	Used in aircraft construction.	14
Kley KM-3	Glue KM-3		do	do	14
Kley KM-12	Glue KM-12		do	do	14

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley LK-1	Glue LK-1	TU MKhP 2224-50	A solution of glyptal resin FK-42 and collodion in organic solvents with the addition of plasticizers; a homogeneous transparent liquid without mechanical admixtures (produces a light opulescence).	Used to cement linoleum to metal and wood floors.	1
Kley MKZ [Muslyumovskiy Kleyevyy Zavod]	Glue MKZ [Muslyumov Glue Plant]		A dry casein glue, consisting of casein (86.1%), lime (6.3%), sodium fluoride (6.3%), and kerosene (1.3%).	Used in the production of abrasive paper.	42
Kley MMP-K	Glue MMP-K		A pellicular glue, based on urea-melamine-formaldehyde resin MMP.	Used in plywood and furniture production.	43
Kley NS-30	Glue NS-30	VTU MKhP 1986-51	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of nitrile vulcanized mixture N and resin FKF in dichlorethane.	Used to glue nitrile resins with subsequent vulcanization.	2
Kley NS-S-15 (k)	Glue NS-S-15 (k)	VTU MKhP 1986-51	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of a colored vulcanized nitrile-rubber mixture and resin FKF in dichlorethane or benzene.	Used to glue nitrile resins (with subsequent vulcanization).	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley "OB"	Glue "OB"		A dry casein glue, consisting of casein (71%), lime (19%), sodium fluoride (8.6%), and kerosene (1.4%).		42
Kley TsNIIFM-MG-4	Glue TsNIIFM-MG-4		A carbamide glue.	Used in the manufacture of furniture.	44
Kley VIAM-BZ	Glue VIAM-BZ	A	A resin glue	Used to glue wood and plastics.	19
Kley No 2	Glue No 2	TU MKhP 1137	A rubber glue, consisting of a light yellow to dark gray solution of a homogeneous consistency without lumps or foreign matter. Is a solution of rubber mixture No 2 in benzine.	Used to cement rubber articles and rubberized fabrics, subjected to vulcanization followed by heating at temperatures from 60 to 110 degrees for 15-30 minutes.	2
Kley 23-SA	Glue 23-SA	TU MKhP 1682-52	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture in benzine mixed with ethyl acetate.	Intended for prehnite-graphite and glue KZS.	2
Kley 88	Glue 88	TU MKhP 1542-49	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture No 31 and butylphenolformaldehyde resin in ethyl acetate, mixed with benzine in the proportion 2:1.	Used to cement by the cold method rubber to metal, glass, and other materials as well as to cement rubber to rubber.	2

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Kley No 3125	Glue No 3125	TU MKhP 1157	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture No 3125 in benzine.	Used to cement rubberized fabric articles.	8
Kley No 3126	Glue No 3126	TU MKhP 1157	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture No 3126 in benzine.	do	2, 14
Kley No 4508	Glue No 4508	TU MKhP 1105-50	A rubber glue, consisting of a solution of rubber mixture No 4508 in benzine Galosha.	Used for gluing balloons and other articles of the aviation industry, such as self-sealing tanks, by vulcanization.	2, 14
Smola karbamidnaya M-4	Carbamide resin M-4		A viscous fluid glue.	Used for hot and cold gluing.	43
Smola karbamidnaya MF-17	Carbamide resin MF-17		A free-flowing resin.	Used in the production of glue for the furniture industry.	43
Smola karbamidnaya MFS-1	Carbamide resin MFS-1		A resin with a paste-like consistency.	Used for hot gluing.	43
Tsement 4	Cement 4		A self-vulcanizing rubber cement consisting of a rubber mixture in benzene, dichlorethane, or ethyl acetate and benzine.	Used to cement rubber to rubber and rubber to metal.	14
Tsement 8	Cement 8		A solution of a rubber mixture in benzine.	Used in self-sealing tanks by vulcanization.	14

MISCELLANEOUS

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Glinozem serno-kislyy "BM"	Aluminum sulfate "BM"	OST 10947-40	The product of the treatment of kaolin and nepheline concentrate of sulfuric acid.		13
Nekal' NV	Nekal NV		A detergent.		22
Nekal' VKh	Nekal VKh		do		22
Penoobrazovatel' No 1	Foaming agent No 1	TU MKhP 1114-44	A light brown liquid without sediment; consists of the salts of sulfonaphthenic acid, obtained from kerosene contact, glue of animal origin, and ethyl alcohol.	Used to produce foam.	1
Poglotitel' izvestkovyy KhP-I	Lime absorbent KhP-I	GOST 6755-53			8
Preparat AMD (otdelochnyy)	Compound AMD (finishing)	VTU MKhP U 136-51	A white paste with a yellowish gray tinge. Obtained by mixing N-oxymethylstearylamide, dimethylenecarbamide, emulsifier OP-25, paraffin, and water.	Used in textile industry for giving cotton and mixture of wool fabrics water-repellant, non-shrinkage, softness, and color-fast properties.	1

Russian	English	Standard	Description	Uses	Sources
Smachivatel' NB	Wetting agent NB	GOST 6867-54	Nekal x-x, nekal b-x, $C_{14}H_{15}O_3$- SNa — the sodium salt of dibutylnaphthalenesulfoacid. Produced in the form of a non-separating paste of brown to gray color or in the form of a light powder, easily soluble in water. They are produced by the sulfonation of the product of condensation of the naphthalene with butyl alcohol.	Used in textile industry for wetting and washing thread and finished articles and also in the rubber industry as a softening agent.	1, 5
Zhidkost' KA-1	Solution KA-1		A new kind of laundering solution. It is perfectly neutral and consists of synthetic laundering agents.	Used to launder fabrics of all kinds.	45

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. A. I. Shereshevskiy, et al. Khimicheskiye Tovary: Spravochnik, vol 1, Moscow, 1954.

2. ———————— Khimicheskiye Tovary: Spravochnik, vol 2, Moscow, 1954.

3. Sbornik Standartov i Tekhnicheskikh Usloviy na Produktsiyu Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti, vol 4, Moscow, 1949.

4. E. F. Belen'kiy and I. V. Riskiy. Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Pigmentov, Moscow/Leningrad, 1949.

5. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 3, May/Jun 54.

6. Sbornik Standartov i Tekhnicheskikh Usloviy na Produktsiyu Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti, vol 5, Moscow, 1949.

7. M. A. Chekalin and F. F. Yeremin. Proizvodstvo Azokrasiteley, Moscow/Leningrad, 1952.

8. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 1, Jan/Feb 54.

9. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Dec 55.

10. Moscow, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 2, Mar 55.

11. I. Sh. Pik and A. N. Levin. Osnovy Proizvodstva Izdeliy iz Plastmass, Moscow, 1954.

12. A. I. Lazarev and M. F. Sorokin. Sinteticheskiye Smoly dlya Lakov. Moscow, 1953.

13. Sbornik Standartov i Tekhnicheskikh Usloviy na Produktsiyu Lakokrasochnoy Promyshlennosti, vol 1, Moscow, 1953.

14. P. I. Semov and I. N. Kuvarzin. Aviatsionnye Nemetallicheskiye Materialy, Leningrad, 1950.

15. Sbornik Standartov i Tekhnicheskikh Usloviy na Produktsiyu Lakokrasochnoy Promyshlennosti, vol 2, Moscow, 1952.

16. Moscow, Morskoy Flot, No 3, Mar 56.

17. Moscow, Zhilishchno-Kommunal'noye Khozyaystvo, No 2, Feb 54.

18. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 5, Sep/Oct 55.

19. A. E. Omel'yanov and I. P. Rabinovich. Spravochnik po Materialam Detaley Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Mashin, Moscow, 1954.

20. Sbornik Standartov i Tekhnicheskikh Usloviy na Produktsiyu Lakokrasochnoy Promyshlennosti, vol 3, Moscow, 1953.

21. Moscow, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 6, Sep 55.

22. A. B. Kogan. Okraska Kozhannykh i Rezinovykh Izdeliy, Moscow, 1953.

23. Moscow, Elektrichestvo, No 10, Oct 55.

24. V. S. Kiselev and A. F. Abashkina. Proizvodstvo Lakov, Olif, i Krasok, Moscow/Leningrad, 1953.

25. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 4, Jul/Aug 56.

26. S. Z. Yakhnin and K. D. Lamba. Plastichaskiye Massy i Ikh Primeneniye na Zheleznodorozhnom Transporte, Moscow, 1954.

27. Ya. L. Shugal and V. V. Baranovskiy. Sloistyye Plastiki, Moscow/Leningrad, 1953.

28. V. K. Petrichenko. Podshipniki i Shesterni iz Plastmass, Moscow, 1952.

29. Moscow, Planovoye Khozyaystvo, No 2, 1954.

30. Moscow, Gidroliznaya i Lesokhimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 4, 1955.

31. Moscow, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 8, Dec 54.

32. Moscow, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 7, Oct/Nov 54.

33. Moscow, Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 6, Sep 54.

34. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 8 Jul 50.

35. Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 8 Apr 56.

36. A. P. Chelyuk. Proizvodstvo Privodnykh Remney, Transporternykh Lent i Rukavov, Moscow, 1954.

37. A. P. Kryuchkov. Obshchaya Tekhnologiya Sinteticheskikh Kauchukov, Moscow, 1954.

38. N. I. Smirnov. Sinteticheskiye Kauchuki, Leningrad, 1954.

39. M. E. Sergeyev and I. M. Lebedev (eds.). Tovarovedeniye Promyshlennykh i Prodovol'stvennykh Tovarov, Moscow, 1955.

40. Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 29 Aug 56.

41. Moscow, Izvestiya, 21 Aug 54.

42. T. V. Barandych and P. D. Mernenko. Proizvodstvo Kazeinovogo Kleya, Moscow, 1953.

43. Moscow, Derevoobrabatyvayushchaya Promyshlennost', No 10, Oct 55.

44. Moscow, Derevoobrabatyvayushchaya Promyshlennost', No 6, Jun 55.

45. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 5 Oct 55.

46. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 15 Jan 57.

47. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 5, Sep/Oct 56.

48. Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 8 Mar 57.

49. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 1, Jan/Feb 55.

50. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 2, Mar/Apr 55.

51. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 3, May/Jun 55.

52. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 6, Nov/Dec 55.

53. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 2, Mar/Apr 56.

54. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 3, May/Jun 56.

55. Moscow, Standartizatsiya, No 6, Nov/Dec 56.